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ROBSON SEEDS

1942



1942

Seed Situation

The World War and very unfavorable growing conditions in the West have resulted in the most general and serious vegetable seed shortage that our Country has experienced in years. Apparently there will not be enough seed of some varieties to plant a normal acreage. Seed orders should be placed early.

Fortunately we grow the larger part of our seed in the East, most of it on our own farms. This costs more but we prefer to have the seed under our personal supervision at all times. Our growing season was about normal and we harvested good crops of high quality seed. We have ample supplies of most varieties.

THE HOME GARDEN

Just a word on home gardens—Authorities tell us that the garden brings the greatest returns for the labor expended of any farm project. This will probably be even more true this coming year. In order that you may have the benefit of our experience, we are starring (*) those varieties that we feel are best adapted to the home garden. They are easy to grow and of outstanding quality.

Every home with even a few square feet of fertile soil should have a garden in 1942.

LETTERS AND PHOTOGRAPHS

You probably are proud of your garden. Why not write us about it or better yet send a snapshot or two in addition to the letter. Often a picture helps to tell a story.

1942 CALENDAR

We now have available our 1942 calendar. You will have all twelve months in front of you and each day of the year numbered. Just the calendar for kitchen, office or barn.

We will mail you this calendar if you will mention it on your order.

TERMS OF SALE

Our terms are cash with order or C. O. D. On C. O. D. orders there is a charge made by the Post Office, Bank, or Express Company for making the collection and sending us the money. As C. O. D. orders are a convenience to the purchaser, we consider that he should pay these charges. A ten percent deposit may be required on C. O. D. orders.

All prices here quoted are subject to change without notice and to our stocks being unsold.

PAYMENT OF TRANSPORTATION CHARGES

All vegetable and flower seed prices in this catalogue include transportation charges to all delivery points in the United States east of the Mississippi River, but we reserve the privilege of shipping by Parcel Post, Express, or Freight at our option.

Roots, farm seeds, etc. in quantities marked "Not prepaid" will be sent by Freight or Express Collect unless enough money is sent to cover transportation charges.

QUANTITY PRICES

Market gardeners who order in larger quantities than are quoted in this catalogue, should send for special prices on the items they want.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

No seeds are sold by us that we do not know are of good vitality and will grow under normal conditions. They are all tested and the per cent that germinates is marked on the package or label.

We assume responsibility of the seeds, plants and bulbs reaching the purchaser in good condition. However, in common with all responsible seedsmen, we give no warranty, express or implied as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. We will not accept or fill orders under any other conditions.

Try Ruby Swiss Chard



Hybrid corn seed is produced by crossing two pure inbred strains. To do this in the field the tassels must be removed from the female rows before pollen is shed. As the tassels do not all come out the same day we have to go over our fields of hybrid corn many times. Sweet corn is detasseled by crews of girls under the supervision of a foreman. Field corn detasseling is done by men.

Many new vegetable varieties are very limited as to localities in which they do well. For this reason, we hesitate to recommend large plantings of varieties that have not proven their worth under your special conditions. The following new varieties seem to be valuable additions to our vegetable list and we believe they are worthy of a trial.



Mr. Harold Coons of Castleton, N. Y. tested Seneca Giant last summer. In the fall he mailed us the above photograph together with a very complete report. Mr. Coons writes, "I would say that anyone wanting a high yielding, good quality, large uniform ears and a eighty to eighty-five day corn, this variety could well be recommended."

SENECA GIANT SWEET CORN: 90 days. 116 kernels per oz. A new hybrid that our plant breeding department has developed for the grower whose market calls for a large eared sweet corn. Seneca Giant is a few days later than Golden Cross, produces an 8 ft. stalk bearing well filled giant ears 12 to 14 inches long. The kernels, 16 to 18 rows, are rich yellow in color and of fair quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.60; 12 lbs. \$5.00.

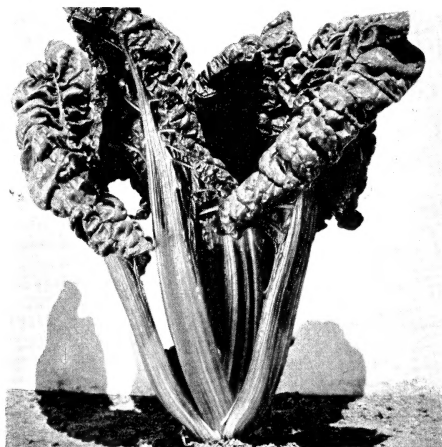
DECATUR POLE SNAP BEAN: A 1941 All-America Silver Medal Winner. Early, round, green, long podded new variety. Pods 6 to 8 inches long, straight and stringless. If you grow pole beans you should certainly give Decatur a trial. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.00.

STREAMLINER GREEN SNAP BEAN: 50 days.

A new addition to our family of green bush beans whose name is very descriptive. It is very modernly streamlined. The pods are medium green in color, straight, long and oval in shape. In the past we have had new varieties with as long pods but Streamliner is the first to combine this character with high quality and freedom from strings. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

RUBY SWISS CHARD: 50 to 60 days. Last Spring

we included Ruby Chard in our trial gardens. Throughout the first part of the season we looked upon it as a novelty and did not consider that it had any particular worth. Finally we cut some of the smaller leaves and took them to the house for dinner. Ruby is the best chard we ever ate. To us it has a very decided beet flavor and we believe anyone who likes "Beet Greens" will be enthusiastic about Ruby Chard. The rich red veined leaves and stems also can be used very effectively with cut flowers. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60 cts. oz. \$1.00.



Start cutting Ruby swiss chard before the leaves get too big and tough. In cutting off the outside leaves be careful not to injure the bud.

Order Your Seeds Early



Seed growing is a very specialized type of farming. Extreme care must be taken to insure purity and high germination. In order to check the quality of our seed we compare it with other strains in field plots such as you see above.

ASPARAGUS

Contains Vitamins A B C

SOWING OF ASPARAGUS SEED

Seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring so as to give the plants a long growing season. The roots may be transplanted the following spring or may be left in the ground another year to be transplanted as two year olds.

1 ounce should produce 250 roots.

Dust with ROTENONE for Asparagus beetle.

★**MARY WASHINGTON:** The best of the rust resistant strains developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. Shoots are large and grow more rapidly than other kinds. They are of an attractive green color with purple tops and are very tender and of splendid quality.

SEED: Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.50. 1 oz. of seed will produce 250 plants.

ROOTS: One year No. 1 (weight about 75 lbs. per 1000). Doz. 45 cts.; 50 roots \$1.10; 100 roots \$1.60, Prepaid. 1000 roots \$8.50, Not prepaid.

PLANTING OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS

For convenience in cultivation, we suggest planting Asparagus Roots in rows. Dig a trench 8 to 10 inches deep and at least 1 foot wide. Place 1 inch of top soil in the bottom of the trench; well rotted manure may be mixed with this soil. Then pack firmly by tramping.

We are now ready for the roots. Unpack and trim off all broken or bruised roots. Spread the roots out evenly in the bottom of the trench with crown or buds up. Cover and pack with top soil until the crowns are covered to a depth of 2 inches. As the plants grow, fill in the trench until it is level. Rows should be 4 feet apart; roots 15 to 18 inches apart in the row.

A very light cutting may be made the second season after the roots are planted but it is not advisable to make normal cuttings until the following year.

SPECIAL LARGE SIZE FANCY ONE YEAR

ROOTS: (Weight about 160 lbs. per 1,000). Doz. 60 cts.; 50 roots \$1.60; 100 roots \$2.75, Prepaid; 1,000 roots \$10.00, Not prepaid.

SNAP BEANS

Vitamins A B C

1 lb. will plant 100 foot row
60-90 lbs. will plant 1 acre

GREEN BUSH BEANS

Plant after danger of frost is past, 4 inches apart and 1 inch deep in 2½ to 3 foot rows. For continuous harvest, plant every two or three weeks to July 1st to 10th.

Dust with ROTENONE for Mexican bean beetle.

STREAMLINER (New): 50 days, 65 seeds per oz. A long, straight, slender bean of good quality. For full description see page 1. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

PLENTIFUL: 48 days, 70 seeds per oz. A green flat-podded variety, much like Bountiful; however, the pods are longer and larger and very attractive. The only criticism that we have is the glazed appearance in contrast with the velvety texture of Bountiful. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 15 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$17.00.

BOUNTIFUL: 49 days, 65 seeds per oz. The most popular green podded snap bean for the markets that demand a flat podded variety. It is early and ships well. The long, flat, light green pod grows from 6½ to 7 inches in length. The pod is rather thin walled and not of the best quality. We do not recommend Bountiful for home use or canning. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 15 lbs. \$2.75; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

★**TENDERGREEN:** 54 days, 65 seeds per oz. We have never found a bush snap bean that equals Tendergreen for quality. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, smooth, round as a pencil, entirely stringless, light green color and very meaty. A good canning variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 15 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

1 ct. per pound discount on all bean orders of 500 to 1000 lbs. 2 cts. per pound on orders of 1000 lbs. or over.

A star (★) in front of a variety indicates that the variety is recommended for home gardens.

Plan to Can Vegetables

GREEN BUSH BEANS

Continued

ASGROW BLACK VALENTINE: 49 days, 81 seeds per oz. A green snap bean that has become very popular for market in some sections. While it should be classified as a flat podded variety, it is so thick that both flat and round podded markets will take it. Pods $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, nearly straight, dark green and stringless. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 15 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

YELLOW BUSH BEANS

***PENCIL POD BLACK WAX:** 52 days, 88 seeds per oz. A very popular round podded variety for the home garden. Pods large, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, nearly straight, stringless, free from fiber, fleshy and brittle. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX: (Also known as Brittle Wax) 52 days, 78 seeds per oz. An excellent stringless variety for canning and home use. Pods 5 to 6 inches long, medium yellow, round, slightly curved, very brittle and stringless. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

UNRIVALED WAX: 52 days, 145 seeds per oz. An exceptionally attractive yellow podded bean for home and market garden use. Pods deep yellow, narrow, thick-flat, brittle, stringless when young. Plant reasonably vigorous and very productive. Thought by some to be somewhat coarse in texture. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$20.00.



Thousands of acres of snap beans are grown on the muck area around Lake Okechobee in Florida. Sunflowers are used as windbreaks. Our tendergreen beans grow well here as is shown in the above snapshot of our Mr. Sprague.

Market growers who order in larger amounts than are quoted in this catalogue, should write for special quantity prices.

LIMA BEANS

Plant in mellow soil after danger of frost, 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ foot rows. If possible plant after a rain rather than before.

Limas, especially the large seeded varieties, require a lot of moisture to sprout them. In planting, many gardeners place each bean with the eye down. In doing this they shove the seed into the moist soil. We believe a firm contact with moist soil is more important than the position of the bean.

Dust with ROTENONE for Mexican bean beetle

***BABY POTATO:** 68 days, 68 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will plant 60 foot row. A very prolific, small thick-seeded bush lima; very similar to "Baby Fordhook". A cross between Henderson and one of the large potato lima varieties. The seeds are bright green in color when fresh and similar to Fordhook in taste. Valuable for the home garden. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

HENDERSON BUSH: 68 days, 90 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 foot row. For home garden. Henderson is a bush variety, earlier than the larger sorts and blossoms profusely over a much longer season. In spite of unfavorable growing conditions usually a good crop is set. Pods 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long containing 3 to 4 small beans of excellent quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 15 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

***FORDHOOK BUSH:** 75 days, 22 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 40 foot row. Most popular bush lima of the potato or thick-seeded type for home use or market. The plants are large, vigorous and very productive. Pods 4 to 5 inches in length and contain 3 to 4 thick green beans of the finest quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 15 lbs. \$3.35; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

BURPEE'S BUSH: 75 days, 20 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 40 foot row. One of the best large flat-type limas. Plants are large, erect, vigorous and very productive. Pods 5 to 6 inches long containing 4 to 5 beans. Beans are large, plump, flat, white with greenish tinge when ripe. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 15 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

EARLY LEVIATHAN POLE LIMA: 79 days, 25 seeds per oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 40 foot row. One of the best early large seeded pole limas. We have never known of a crop failure. Pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, straight and containing 5 to 6 very large flat beans. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 15 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$19.00.

GREEN POLE BEANS

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. will sow 100 ft. in hills

DECATUR (New): 48 days, 70 seeds per oz. Straight, stringless, heavy bearer. For full description see page 1. Pkt. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

***SCOTIA:** 72 days, 84 seeds per oz. Because of unusual quality we raise this variety for our own use and feel that, if it were better known, it would replace other snap beans for home use and market trade where quality counts.

A few hills along a fence or with some other support will produce enough green beans, if kept picked, for the average family. The pod is $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, green, round and very fleshy. Scotia is ready about the time that the bush varieties are gone. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$3.45; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

BUSH SHELL OR FIELD BEANS

1 lb. will plant 100 foot row
60-90 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Plant after danger of frost, 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in 28 to 36 inch rows. Better to plant after rain than before as a crusted soil may cause loss in yield.

Dust with ROTENONE for Mexican bean beetle.

***FRENCH HORTICULTURAL**: 68 days, 60 seeds per ounce. A popular green shelled variety for home and market. Plant erect and compact, with short runners. Pods 7 to 8 inches long, splashed with deep carmine, very attractive in appearance but fibrous and stringy. Shelled bean is pinkish buff color; mottled and streaked with ox-blood red. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 15 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$15.20.**

BROCCOLI

Vitamins C G

1 oz. will produce 2000 plants
Seed hot water treated

If started in greenhouse or hot bed April 1st and transplanted into open ground, broccoli will be ready for use the first week in July. Later plantings can be made in the open ground and either transplanted or thinned to 24 inches in the row. Rows should be 3 feet apart. Some seasons aphids are rather troublesome, especially on early crops. We think best quality heads are produced from seed sown about June 1st.

Dust with ROTENONE for green worms.

***ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING (Calabrese)**: 60 days. Plants are 3 to 4 feet high and branched. After the central head is removed, a number of smaller heads are produced on stems 4 to 5 inches in length. If kept cut, the plants will continue to produce for five or six weeks. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.85; 1 lb. \$5.50.**

TABLE BEETS

Vitamins A B G

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row
8 to 10 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Sow as early as soil can be worked in spring, dropping seeds ½ inch apart, ½ inch deep in rows, 12 to 18 inches apart. Thin seedlings to 1½ to 3 inches, depending on what size beets are wanted. For continuous harvest, plant at three week intervals to August 1st.

***DETROIT DARK RED**: 68 days. The outstanding variety for produce shippers and canners; also used for bunching. Roots are globular or nearly round, very dark, interior color blood red. Unless growing conditions are abnormal, the zones are so inconspicuous that the beets seem to be one solid color.

Our stock has been outstanding for several years in field trials at the New York State Experiment Station. Many growers, producing large acreages of canning factory beets, find our Detroit Dark Red meet the requirements of the more discriminating canners better than other strains. The quality, texture and color are uniformly good throughout the crop. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.00;**

CROSBY: 60 days. An early, flattened globe shaped variety similar if not identical with Early Wonder. Interior color not as solid red as Detroit Dark Red but a fine variety for table use. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$17.00.**

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Vitamins A C

1 oz. will produce 2000 plants
Culture same as Broccoli.

Dust with ROTENONE for green worms.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF: 95 days. We have found this strain very desirable because it will produce sprouts under less favorable conditions than other varieties. The plants are of dwarf habit but furnish a large yield of sprouts of excellent quality. Light freezes seem to improve the quality. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 60 cts.; oz. 90 cts.; ¼ lb. \$3.25; 1 lb. \$11.40.**

CAULIFLOWER

Vitamins A B C G

1 oz. will produce 2000 plants
Seed hot water treated

For an early crop, sow inside February 15th to March 15th. Transplant into flats and put out in field as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors the middle of May and transplant into field about July 1st. As soon as heads begin to form, draw the leaves over and tie them together for protection against rain and sun.

Dust with ROTENONE for green worms.

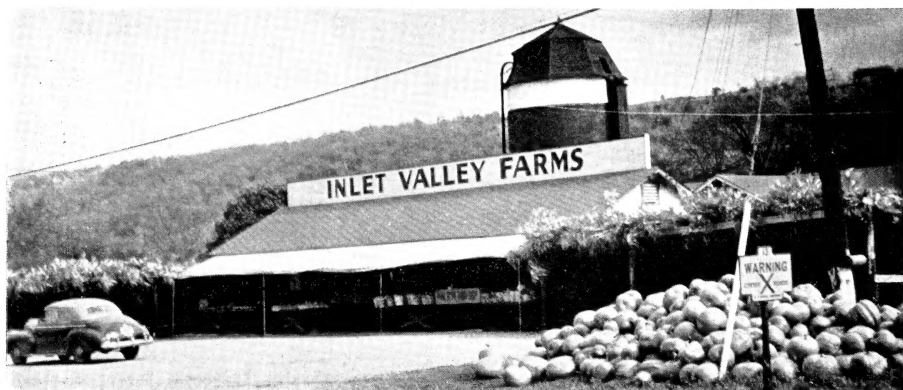
SUPER SNOWBALL: 57 days. A strain of Snowball used widely where an early crop is grown. Large, uniform heads of fine quality are produced where conditions are favorable. Requires rich land. We do not recommend Super Snowball for the late crop. **Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. \$1.30; oz. \$4.25; ¼ lb. \$14.75; 1 lb. \$51.50.**

SNOWBALL: 67 days. This is the standard variety for the Northeastern States. Our Snowball not only produces a large compact white head but makes a very strong leaf growth and is largely self protecting. **Pkt. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. \$1.15; oz. \$3.80; ¼ lb. \$13.30; 1 lb. \$46.00.**



Lawrence Brothers, two boys who were brought up in the vegetable business and are making good in a big way. We value them not only as customers but as friends.

Eat Carrots for Health



Inlet Valley Farms, south of Ithaca, N. Y. on the Elmira road is a fine example of merchandising vegetables direct from the farm to the consumer. Mr. Millard specializes on our Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties and melons. Honey Cream Watermelon is a leader that always means repeat customers. A big display on a main road makes a successful roadside stand.

CARROTS

Vitamins A B C G

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. will sow 1 acre

To produce long smooth carrots, the soil must be loose, free from stones and hard lumps, and worked deep. Carrot seed is small and should be sown shallow, preferably after a rain. Sow thinly as the carrots should be thinned to 2 to 3 inches. Carrots may be sown from early in the spring to July 15th.

***NANTES:** 68 days. For the home garden and market where quality counts, we recommend Nantes. The roots are 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at top and almost the same diameter the whole length. The quality is better than the larger varieties. Color of flesh bright orange with a very inconspicuous core. The top is rather small and inclined to be brittle and so does not bunch well. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

BUNCHING: 77 days. An exceptionally smooth type carrot which grows 8 inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Nearly cylindrical, with rounded shoulder and stump roots. The top is short but strong. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

SUPREME HALF LONG: 75 days. An improved Danvers Half Long. In Supreme Half Long we have a medium long, smooth, gradually tapered carrot with 80% of the roots showing red core. The top is somewhat weaker than Danvers and this may make it less desirable for bunching. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

DANVERS HALF LONG: 75 days. This is one of the standard large bunching carrots. It is longer than Chantenay but not so thick. 6 to 7 inches long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick. Flesh deep orange; good quality; not red cored. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00; 10 lbs. \$29.00.

HUTCHINSON: 80 days. Used largely in New England and Long Island. Very prolific. Length of root 10 to 12 inches; diameter 2 inches. A deep orange color with greenish shoulder; nearly cylindrical and stump rooted with flesh of deep orange. Tender and of good quality. Tops medium. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

***RED CORED CHANTENAY:** 70 days. The canners and soup companies use a large proportion of the late carrot crop of New York State. They want a large chunky carrot of the Chantenay type but have always objected to the light colored core. Red Cored Chantenay is a strain of this old variety and has a core practically as dark in color as the surrounding meat. The core is also less woody than some of the old strains. The roots are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thick at the top. Stump rooted, deep orange flesh. Not a good bunching variety. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

CHANTENAY: 70 days. Some growers feel that they get a little larger tonnage from Chantenay than from the Red Cored Chantenay. Frankly, we are not sure. The Chantenay does not have the uniform red core but each year is showing a greater percentage of red core. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

LONG CHANTENAY: 70 days. There has been an increasing demand for a Chantenay carrot that will grow longer than the red cored type. We now have a "Long Chantenay" that we believe will at least partially fill this need. It grows fully an inch longer than "Red Cored"; is equally as smooth but only about 65% of the carrots show a red core. This variety will give a very heavy yield of fine market carrots but should not be grown for sale to a canning factory that discriminates on interior color. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

IMPERATOR: 77 days. Tops medium, but strong. Roots have sloping shoulders, are smooth, and deep rich orange in color and are tapered to a semi-blunt end. Flesh rich orange color, fine grained, tender and of fine quality. The roots are 7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches thick at the top. Imperator requires a loose deep soil to produce the long tapering carrots that you see on the market. On our heavier soils there is a big variation in size and shape. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$4.50.

Try Chieftain Savoy Cabbage



An attractive package helps sell high quality vegetables. Early Seneca Cabbage properly dusted and free from worm and insect damage brings a nice premium when packed in new wire-bound crates. Bruce and Bob are college boys working on the farm during their summer vacation. This is the kind of help vegetable growers should encourage for the coming season.

CABBAGE

Vitamins A B C G

For early crops of early varieties, seed may be sown inside from February 15th to March 15th. For the main crop, the seed should be sown in the open April 15th to May 15th. Transplanting distances should vary from 18 to 24 inches in the row, depending on the size of the mature heads. Rows should be 30 to 36 inches apart.

Dust with ROTENONE for green worms.

EARLY VARIETIES

GOLDEN ACRE: 65 days. For early market. Our strain is very early, producing uniform round heads weighing from 2 to 4 pounds. Golden Acre is a small early strain of Copenhagen Market and is a money maker in years when there is a high early market. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.00.

***ROBSON EARLY SENECA:** 75 days. Originated and introduced by us several years ago. A large cabbage of the Copenhagen type that heads up solid when small and can be shipped or may be left, under normal conditions, until ripe when it makes a large cabbage suitable for Kraut. The head is round and weighs from 5 to 8 pounds. Early Seneca differs from other medium and late strains of Copenhagen Market in that the heads are very compact; the ribs are narrow; very tender and sweet. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.

EARLY COPENHAGEN MARKET: 75 days. There are a great many different strains of Copenhagen Market. We have selected for a medium size, mid-season Copenhagen. Heads are solid and round weighing from 4 to 6 pounds. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.25.

*

"We are just harvesting our crop of Danish Ballhead Cabbage from the certified seed purchased of you last spring, and find the heads run very uniform and we are getting a fine yield."

Oct. 28, 1941

Maynard L. Smith
R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

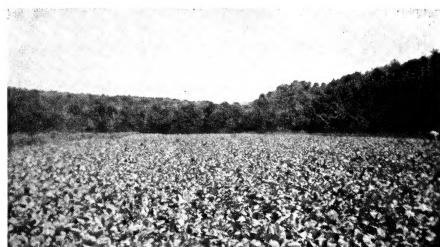
YELLOWS RESISTANT VARIETIES

These varieties have been bred for yellows resistance but do not produce quite as uniform heads as other varieties. We advise their use in old cabbage growing sections where the disease called "yellows" is known to be in the soil.

MARION MARKET: 80 days. This is the best of the early round headed yellow resistant varieties. The head resembles Copenhagen Market but is larger. The seed we are offering has been field tested and is uniform and yellows resistant. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.25.

GLOBE: 85 days. A yellows resistant "Glory". Globe is a more recent introduction than Marion Market and is not as uniform. We only recommend its use on yellows infected soil. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.50; 5 lbs. \$26.25.

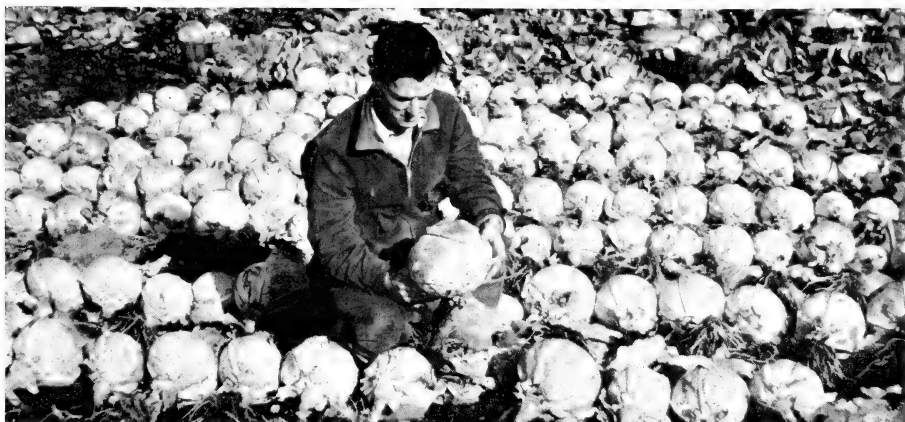
WISCONSIN ALLSEASON: 95 days. A large cabbage suitable for sauerkraut. Many growers have reported very heavy yields from this variety. Wisconsin Allseason is a late maturing variety and should be transplanted early if maximum yields are to be obtained. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$23.75.



A million cabbage plants. Many cabbage growers buy their plants rather than to bother to grow them from seed. Mr. F. C. Brehm, Dilltown, Pa. grows plants for his customers from Robson Certified Danish Ballhead cabbage seed.

All cabbage seed is Hot Water treated for disease and is also treated with Semesan to protect the seed from molds and fungus growths in the soil. It is then sealed in tin cans to protect it from changes in atmospheric moisture.

All Cabbage Seed is Treated



Cabbage breeding is a long continuous program of inbreeding, crossing and selection. The above heads represent a group of plants of Robson Danish Ballhead. These cabbage were all produced from the seed of one especially fine head. John McCabe, our plant breeder, selects the best heads from this group for further breeding and increase.

LATE VARIETIES

***ROBSON CERTIFIED DANISH BALLHEAD:** 100 days. This seed was grown from heads selected on our own farms. It has been laboratory tested for germination and field tested for purity and trueness to type. It was found to meet all the requirements for New York State Certification and bears the official certification seal.

The standard variety for storing for winter use. Heads ordinarily will weigh from 4 to 6 pounds. Under exceptionally good conditions many weigh up to 10 pounds. The heads are slightly flattened, ball shape, solid and heavy. Robson Danish Ballhead is short to medium stemmed and yields much better than the long stemmed strains. It keeps better in storage than the larger types of Danish. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.**

UNCERTIFIED DANISH BALLHEAD: 100 days. For those who desire a less expensive grade of Danish Ballhead seed, we offer uncertified seed. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$18.75.**

ROCK RED: 110 days. The best known red or purple variety. Produces a larger head than Red Acre but not quite as deep a purple color. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.00; 5 lbs. \$28.75.**

***CHIEFTAIN SAVOY:** 88 days. Savoy cabbage, like many of our other vegetables, has become popular through our foreign born citizens. Italians will tell you that Savoy cabbage is much superior to other varieties when cooked with meat. They say that Savoy cabbage takes up the flavor of the meat. We like it for salads. Chieftain is by far the best Savoy that we have ever grown. The heads are large, flattened globe shape, dark green and heavily savoyed. The quality is excellent; crisp, tender and sweet. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.**

*

"I like the promptness of delivery, the neatness and general attractiveness of your shipping box, also the bags have an unexplained air about them that appeals to me. All of this plus the recommendation of Consumer's Union causes me to say, please remember the name and address early next spring."

May, 1941

Walter Stettler
R. 4, Easton, Penna.

"Had the finest garden I ever raised last year, grown from these seeds. Would recommend your seeds to any one."

May 12, 1941

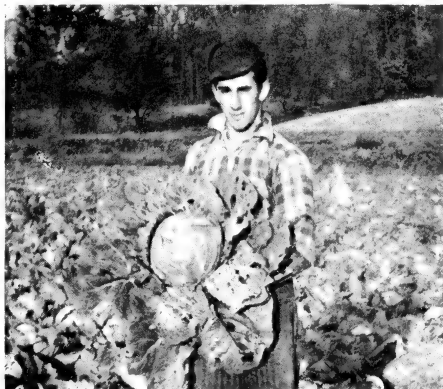
Valentine Bubb
Burnt Hills, N. Y.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

LARGE LATE COPENHAGEN: 88 days. A kraut variety that in some sections has taken the place of Glory of Enkhuizen. The heads are round, large and quite uniform. Heads do not split as badly as Early Copenhagen. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.50; 5 lbs. \$21.25.**

RED ACRE: 90 days. A small uniform red midseason variety that is very popular in some sections. Red Acre is earlier but smaller than Red Rock and Red Danish. The heads are round, solid and very dark color. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 65 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.**

GLORY OF ENKHUIZEN: 85 days. This late "Domestic" cabbage is the standard "Kraut" variety. Grows too large for shipping trade. Heads are large, weighing from 8 to 10 pounds, round, solid, with few outer leaves; of excellent quality. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70; lb. \$6.00.**



"Kraut" Cabbage is now being grown in most counties of Western New York. New factories have been built and where there is no local "Kraut" factory, cabbage is being trucked in some cases as much as 50 to 75 miles. Floyd Sharp, Jr., displays a head of Robson Enkhuizen Glory on his father's farm at Walworth, N. Y.

The Best Corn Growers



Visitors are always welcome at the Robson Seed Farms. Growers interested in sweet corn here get a chance to see new varieties. Many of which have not yet been released to the trade. "Johnny" is showing one of his new "babies" to a couple of our visitors from the Hudson Valley. We believe this is a new, very sweet, hullless hybrid.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Vitamins A B G

Plant after danger of frost, either in hills 30 to 36 inches apart and 2 to 3 seeds per hill or in rows 30 to 36 inches apart and 12 to 15 inches apart in the row. Golden Cross is a very vigorous grower and seems to do better in rows than hills.

***SENECA "60"**: 60 days, 150 kernels per oz. A new extra early yellow hybrid that we have been developing for several years. Seneca "60" under favorable conditions is ready to eat in sixty days from planting. Of course if it is planted very early, while ground is still cold, it will take a few days more to mature.

This new hybrid is very prolific usually producing two and many times three ears per stalk. The stalk is 4 to 4½ feet tall. Ears 6 inches long, slender, 8 to 10 rowed. Kernels yellow, medium wide and fair quality. The earliest of all hybrids. Seneca "60" is outstanding in quality for such an early corn. Not resistant to wilt. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 85 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.05; 12 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$31.35.

SENECA 60×C13: 65 days, 150 kernels per oz. A new wilt resistant hybrid for those sections where bacterial wilt is prevalent. The 4½ to 5 foot stalk is a vigorous grower. Ears 6½ inches long, 10 to 14 rows of yellow kernels of fair quality. A larger ear than Seneca 60 and only a few days later. We believe eventually this hybrid will largely take the place of Seneca 60. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 1b. 60 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.50; 12 lbs. \$4.80; 100 lbs. \$36.10.

***SENECA GOLDEN**: 72 days, 220 kernels per oz. Seneca Golden is a hybrid and might be described as an early Golden Cross. The stalks grow 5½ feet tall and produce two marketable ears on practically every stalk. The ears are nearly as large as Golden Cross and well filled clear to the tip. The kernels are a rich golden yellow and if harvested when ready are of excellent quality. Like all hybrids you cannot save the seed and produce a satisfactory crop. Should not be used in the South where bacterial wilt is serious. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1b. 50 cts.; 2 lbs. 90 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.35; 12 lbs. \$4.40; 100 lbs. \$35.00.



As we strolled over the Davidson farm talking about Seneca "60" Corn and Seneca Delicious Melons, Mr. Davidson remarked, "If you take care of your land, it will take care of you." That is the kind of farmers Davidson Bros. are.



Fruit and vegetables make a profitable combination for T. K. Bullard whose neat roadside stand is located just north of Schuylerville, N. Y. Melons and sweet corn attract many tourists in season.

Plant Hybrid Seed



Robson's Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties and Melons give larger yields and please the taste of discriminating Long Island consumers. The VanSise Farms on the Jericho Turnpike use Robson Seed and cater to this trade.

HYBRID SWEET CORN

Continued

***CERTIFIED GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM:** 83 days, 220 kernels per oz. In tests made by State Experiment Stations, from New Hampshire to Oregon, our white tassel Golden Cross leads all other strains of this variety in quality and uniformity. Our strain shows no red sun color on the husks, a characteristic that makes the ears of some strains appear to be old.

Golden Cross is one of the most disease resistant varieties and produces excellent crops in sections where Bacterial Wilt has been the worst.

Stalk 6 feet tall. Ears 8 inches long with 10 to 14 rows of broad medium yellow kernels. In tests by one of our leading canners, Robson Golden Cross held on the stalk in edible condition longer than other strains.

The kernels of the seed parent used in making this cross are small, 6 lbs. will plant 1 acre.

Golden Cross is a true hybrid and we have to make the cross each year. You cannot save seed and produce a satisfactory crop from it. Our seed is New York State Certified. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.00; 12 lbs. \$3.75; 100 lbs. \$28.50.**

CARMELCROSS: 75 days. 220 kernels per oz. Crop failed.

TENDERGOLD: 76 days, 220 kernels per oz. A top-cross hybrid between Purdue 39 and Golden Sunshine. Stalk medium heavy, 5½ feet tall. Ear 8 inches long with 10 to 14 rows of medium golden yellow kernels. Quality fair to good. Moderately resistant to wilt. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 25 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.95; 12 lbs. \$3.80; 100 lbs. \$28.50.**

*

"Last year I found Seneca Golden Sweet Corn superior to several others tried."

Mar. 31, 1941

Emil Zivney
Hermiston, Oregon

*

"The Seneca "60" sweet corn received from you was ready for use 2 weeks before any corn in this section. I sold it for 30 and 35¢ a dozen and could have sold more if I had it."

Aug. 1, 1941

Harold E. Bryan
Youngville, N. Y.

IOANA: 87 days, 220 kernels per oz. A midseason yellow hybrid resistant to drought and wilt. Plants are tall and sturdy with broad and numerous leaves. Ears 7½ to 8 inches long, 12 to 14 rows of light yellow kernels. Originated by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College. Stalk taller and more vigorous than Golden Cross. Rather susceptible to corn aphid and rather low in eating quality. **Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 45 cts.; 2 lbs. 80 cts.; 6 lbs. \$2.10; 12 lbs. \$3.85; 100 lbs. \$30.00.**

SENECA GIANT: 90 days, 116 kernels per oz. A new tall, large eared yellow hybrid sweet corn. For full description see page 1. **Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ lb. 40 cts.; 1 lb. 65 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.00; 6 lbs. \$2.60; 12 lbs. \$5.00.**

SUGGESTED RATES OF PLANTING OF HYBRID SWEET CORN

Seneca 60	-	-	-	10 to 12 lbs. per acre
Seneca 60XC13	-	-	-	10 to 12 lbs. per acre
Seneca Golden	-	-	-	6 to 8 lbs. per acre
Seneca Giant	-	-	-	10 to 12 lbs. per acre
Tendergold	-	-	-	6 to 8 lbs. per acre
Ioana	-	-	-	5 to 6 lbs. per acre
Certified Golden Cross	-	-	-	5 to 6 lbs. per acre



Hybrid Sweet Corn is one of the major vegetable crops in the Hudson Valley. Nightly hundreds of loaded trucks rumble over the roads southward toward New York City.

Plant a Garden for Victory

Open Pollinated Sweet Corn



Robson Seed Corn as it comes from the field is carefully sorted. Any immature, damaged or off type ears are removed. The sorted corn is then dried, shelled and graded.

CHINESE CABBAGE

Vitamins A B C G

1 oz. will produce about 2000 plants
Seed hot water treated

Grown chiefly as a fall crop because if grown in summer, the plant is apt to go to seed before heading. Sow seeds from July 1st to August 1st in rows 18 to 24 inches apart. Thin seedlings to 15 inches apart.

Dust with ROTENONE for green worms.

CHIHILI: 75 days. A tall, sure-heading variety. The outer dark green leaves enclose a tapering 18 inch head. The head is very compact, white tinted with green, crisp and sweet. Pkt. 15 cts.; ½ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 75 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.25.

Yellow Varieties

Not resistant to Bacterial Wilt

ROBSON EXTRA EARLY BANTAM: 68 days, 148 kernels per oz. Our Early Bantam is very early and has a quality as good or better than the old Golden Bantam.

Stalk 4 to 4½ feet. Ears are 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad yellow kernels. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.15; 12 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$15.25.

GOLDEN BANTAM: 80 days, 150 kernels per oz. This is a true 8 rowed stock of the old Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7 inches long. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.10; 12 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$13.50.

WHIPPLE'S YELLOW: 75 days, 110 kernels per oz. The ears are large, 7 to 8 inches long, having 12 to 14 rows of deep kernels. They are ready for use 8 to 10 days later than our Early Golden Bantam. The quality of the corn is not as good as the hybrids or Extra Early Bantam. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.15; 12 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$13.30.

White Varieties

Resistant to Bacterial Wilt

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN: 95 days, 120 kernels per oz. The standard main crop white variety; used for the home garden, market and canning. Ears about 8 to 9 inches long with 16 to 20 rows of very white grains. The stalks are from 8 to 10 feet high. Not as good quality as the yellow hybrids. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.20; 12 lbs. \$2.15; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN: 93 days, 243 kernels per oz. This variety has a small white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long slender, white grains of excellent quality. The ears are 7 to 8 inches long. The stalks are from 7 to 8 feet high. It is well adapted for canning as well as the home garden and market and many consider it the best of the late white varieties. Not as good quality as the yellow hybrids. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ lb. 20 cts.; lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.25; 12 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$16.00.

ENDIVE

Vitamins A C

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

For an early crop, sow about April 15th and for the late crop about July 1st. Sow ½ inch deep in rows 20 inches apart. Thin to 12 inches.

***DEEP HEART FRINGED:** 95 days. Somewhat similar in appearance to Green Curled but is more upright in growth and has broader leaves and a deeper heart. Leaves are cut and curled at the edges; ribs are white, free from pinkish color, and heart is white instead of cream. Before hard freezing weather cut your sweet corn stalks and cover endive. With this protection you will have Deep Heart Endive until nearly Christmas. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN: 90 days. An improved strain of Broad Leaved Batavian. A trifle earlier and more compact than the old strain. The center blanches to a creamy white and is excellent for salads. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

Garden Suggestions Inside Back Cover

CELERY

Vitamins A C

1 oz. will produce 10,000 plants

For early crop, sow indoors February 1st to March 1st and transplant in open after danger of hard frosts. For late crop, sow seed out-of-doors April 1st to May 1st and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in 24 to 28 inch rows. When fully grown, blanch with boards, earth or paper.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING, Dwarf Old Strain: 120 days. This, the original French Strain, is still very popular. More stocky than the new tall strains and has very compact solid stalks and good flavor. Blanches to a handsome golden yellow color. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 80 cts.

EASY BLANCHING: 125 days. Much like Golden Self Blanching but leaves are darker green and stalks blanch white instead of yellow. Easy Blanching seems to be rather more resistant to disease. It grows taller than Golden Self Blanching but does not blanch quite as readily. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 75 cts.

SALT LAKE OR UTAH: 135 days. We are listing this variety in place of Giant Pascal. It is the best variety for storage for winter use that we know of. The stalks are large and the heart well developed. It blanches to a pure white and is crisp, brittle and of good quality. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 85 cts.

EGG PLANT

Vitamins A B C G

1 oz. will grow 1500 plants

Sow seed inside about March 1st but do not set plants out-of-doors until the nights are warm. Set 20 to 30 inches. Soil should be rich and well fertilized. Desirable to use Hi-Caps for protection. See page 25.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HYBRID: 65 days. Developed at the New Hampshire State Experiment Station by Professor J. P. Hepler to meet the need for a large fruited egg plant for the north. New Hampshire is early, upright in growth and very productive. Fruits are of good market size, medium dark purple in color and of very firm texture. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65.

KILLE'S SELECT: 81 days. A strain of New York Improved developed by W. B. Kille, Swedesboro N. J., that combines the good points of this variety with those of the old Black Beauty. The plants are vigorous and productive. The fruits are large, dark colored and slightly longer than Black Beauty. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.



A book, a dish of apples and a pan of Hybrid Hulless Pop Corn; a perfect winter evening.

POP CORN

Plant after danger of hard frost, 1 inch deep, 8 inches apart in 30 to 36 inch rows. When planting in hills, drop 4 to 5 seeds 30 inches apart and thin to 3 main stalks.

Pop corn must have the right moisture content for proper popping. This can only be determined by test. If too dry, moisten slightly and keep in normal outdoor atmosphere. If too moist, bring indoors to living room atmosphere. A few days may be necessary for the required adjustment.

***HYBRID HULLESS (Minihybrid 250):** A new hybrid pop corn developed by the Minnesota State Experiment Station. Their records show a 16% larger yield and 29% greater popping volume than open pollinated Hulless. The stalks grow $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall and bear two to three chunky 4 inch ears. The deep white pointed kernels are arranged in irregular rows on a small cob. Hybrid Hulless is earlier than the old variety and, we think, it is of better quality. As this is a hybrid, seed should not be saved for planting the following year. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. 70 cts.; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 6 lbs. \$3.00; 12 lbs. \$5.50.

HULLESS: Stalks about 5 feet tall; ear thick and about 4 inches long; kernel small, pointed and white. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25 cts.; lb. 40 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.10; 12 lbs. \$2.00.

WHITE RICE: The old standard white commercial variety. The yield is much larger than Hulless as the ear is almost twice as large but the quality is poor when compared to that variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20 cts.; 1 lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; 6 lbs. \$1.00; 12 lbs. \$1.85.



On the crest of the hill above the village of Hall the west wind blows through the crates and cribs filled with seed corn. These crates of corn are taken inside before freezing weather which insures seed of high germination.

A and C Best for Slicing

CUCUMBERS

Vitamins A B C G

1 oz. will plant 100 hills

Plant after danger of frost and up to middle of June, in rows 5 feet apart or in hills 5 feet each way. It is well to put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill as some of the plants may be destroyed by bugs. After true leaves appear, thin to 4 plants per hill.

Dust with ROTENONE for striped bugs.

MINCU: 43 days. A strain of extra early white spine introduced by the University of Minnesota. In our trial grounds Mincú yielded more fruits than any other variety. Produced close to the crown and almost in clusters, the cucumbers are short and blocky. Suitable for small early pickles. They are very smooth but not as dark colored as we would like. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.20.

NATIONAL PICKLING: 56 days. This black spine variety, might be called an improved Snow's Pickling because of its close resemblance. Mature cucumbers are $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick. Pickles are dark green, square ended and very symmetrical in shape. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

***DOUBLE YIELD:** 54 days. A very heavy yielding pickle variety. The fruits are medium length, very straight, with blunt ends and good color. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.30.

EARLY FORTUNE: 64 days. A popular all purpose white spine variety when both pickles and slicers are wanted. In growth it is between Clark's Special and White Spine, about 8 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The fruit is slightly tapering. Under very dry conditions it tends to produce crooked fruits. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.30.

***A & C:** 60 days. This variety, originated and introduced by Abbott and Cobb of Philadelphia, has met with much favorable comment. The vine is very vigorous; producing a large number of medium slender dark green cucumbers averaging about 10 inches in length. They are very uniform and hold their dark green color longer than most other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.05.

STRAIGHT 8: 64 days. Fruits smooth and uniform, 8 inches long and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Deep green and very free from striping. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

CLARK'S SPECIAL: 63 days. A white spine variety much like Woodruff's Hybrid and Harris Perfection. The cucumbers are $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and slightly tapering toward both ends. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY WHITE SPINE, No. 2603: 58 days. We have supplied this strain of white spine for several years to many of the pickle growers of Western New York. It is primarily a "Dill" variety as it grows very straight, is square ended and 7 to 8 inches long. The color is a good deep green. Flesh is solid and makes a firm pickle. Our customers report very heavy yields. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.20.

MIXED CUCUMBER: Cucumbers seem to do better when varieties are mixed and cross pollination takes place. Our mixture is made up of small pickles, dill and slicing varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10.



The Rupert Homestead, the home of our maternal ancestors has like the Robson Homestead been in the family well over 100 years. This farm of 187 acres produces excellent crops of corn. Our crop of Certified Early Cornell 11 seed was grown on this farm. The vine on the front of the house is Wisteria. With the present tire shortage the hitching post and horse block may come in handy.

THE COVER

Hybrid corn to detassel, squash to pollenate, tomatoes, and peppers to pick. Dozens of interesting and healthy jobs are done on the Robson Seed Farms by just such typical American girls as Rose.

The front cover shows her in one of the fields of Cornell Hybrid 29-3 corn that went to make up the 500 acres of Hybrid seed corn grown on our farms in 1941.



ROSE

"The Seneca Golden Hybrid Corn was entirely satisfactory. The market was wild over it because of its earliness and quality. It made two good marketable ears per stalk."

Jan. 28, 1941

S. J. McGrady

Barren Springs, Va.

"You sold me some Hybrid Sweet Corn last spring, two varieties, one was Golden Cross Bantam and the other Seneca Golden. I had the best sweet corn around here and wish to order more of your seed for coming season."

Jan. 21, 1941

K. A. Sprague
Roscoe, N. Y.

"Last year, I used your seeds for the first time in my own garden and the results were most productive and gratifying."

April 7, 1941

Edward J. Fauler
Agri. Instructor
Beaver Falls, N. Y.

Vegetables - Cheapest Source of Vitamins

LETTUCE

Vitamins A B C G

1 oz. will produce 3000 plants

Head lettuce in most sections does not head well in the heat of the summer. For this reason, best results are obtained when seed is started inside about March 15th and transplanted to the open ground May 1st to 15th to stand 12 to 16 inches apart in 18 inch rows. Leaf lettuce seed may be sown in open ground as soon as soil can be worked. Thin plants to 6 inches.

PRIZE HEAD: 47 days. We think this is the best early lettuce for home use. The name is rather unfortunate as it is not a head variety. Plants are medium size, crisp and tender. Leaves are crumpled and frilled at the edges. The color of the leaf is light brown which spoils its appearance as a market variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.30.

★**BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON:** 46 days. The best green leaf lettuce for the home garden and for growing out of doors for market. The leaves are light green, large, crumpled and very tender. This variety seems to do well everywhere. Too tender for forcing under glass for market. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

COSBERG: A new and distinct heading lettuce. The plant growth is similar to Iceberg but the color is paler, softer green. Leaves are moderately blistered, somewhat crumpled and finely waved and fringed at margins. Heads are medium size but firm; pale green to white inside. Very good texture. Cosberg is not suitable for shipping and is only recommended for the home garden and roadside stand. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.

GRAND RAPIDS: 43 days. A loose leaf lettuce, frilled; not nearly so tender as Black Seeded Simpson but better as a forcing variety for market as it will stand handling better. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

MANGEL BEETS

6 lbs. will sow 1 acre

Seed should be sown as early as possible to prepare soil in spring, 2 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 18 to 36 inch rows. Seedlings should be thinned to 10 inches.

GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE: 90 days. Desirable for stock and poultry feeding; yields not only a very large crop but one that has higher nutritive value because it is especially rich in sugar. The roots are rose colored above ground, white below, with white flesh. On account of growing partly out of the ground and the long ovoid shape, the crop can be harvested easily and at less expense than any other root crop. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.15.

GOLDEN TANKARD: 102 days. The tops are comparatively small, with the leaf stalk and veins distinctly tinged with yellow. The neck is small. The roots are large, ovoid, but with the bottom usually of larger diameter than top. Light gray above ground; deep orange below. The flesh is yellow zoned with white. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.15.

MAMMOTH LONG RED: 110 days. The roots are very large, light red, uniformly straight and well formed. The flesh is white tinged with rose. This strain under careful culture is enormously productive. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.15.

★

"Hybrid Hulless is the most delicious popcorn we have ever eaten."

May 14, 1941

Francis Snyder
R1, East Syracuse, N. Y.

★**MAY KING:** 63 days. Very early head variety. Head is small but very compact. Leaves light green tinged with brown at edges; inside color is rich creamy yellow. Very good for home garden and early market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.30.

IMPERIAL NO. 44: A large head of the iceberg type. Seems to be quite resistant to tipburn. Forms a larger percentage of marketable heads than other varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.75.

NEW YORK NO. 515: 75 days. The plant is large and thrifty. The heads are solid and attractive bright green in color. No. 515 is a little earlier than New York No. 12. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75 cts.; lb. \$2.40.

NEW YORK NO. 12: 77 days. This large headed variety is known on the market as Iceberg. Leaves are dark green, curled at the edges. Heads are large and solid under favorable weather conditions. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.10.

BIG BOSTON: 75 days. Heads are large and compact, leaves are large, almost smooth, wavy at edges and light green tinged with reddish brown. Heart greenish white tinged with yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

WHITE BOSTON: 75 days. A butter-head type. Leaves smooth and straight on the edges. Plant and head entirely light green, heart buttery yellow. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65 cts.; lb. \$2.10.

COS OR ROMAINE, White Paris Self Folding: 66 days. A medium large, well blanched, firm, leaf shaped head; leaves oval in form, flat and smooth; color medium dark green. Good quality. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

KALE

Vitamins A B C G

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow for late crop about July 15th, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Thin seedlings to 18 inches apart.

Dust with ROTENONE for green worms.

DWARF SCOTCH CURLED: 55 days. A very hardy, green, low spreading variety. Leaves are finely curled. For greens and garnishing. Use while young or only the top if the plants are old. 16 to 20 inches tall. Quality is improved by frost. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70 cts.

KOHL RABI

Vitamins B C

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow April 1st to August 15th, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in 20 inches apart. Thin seedlings to stand 5 inches apart in row. It is best to make several small plantings as Kohl Rabi holds in edible condition for a comparatively short time.

Dust with ROTENONE for green worms.

★**EARLY WHITE VIENNA:** 55 days. If you like turnips we suggest you try Kohl Rabi. When cooked it has a more delicate flavor than Purple Top turnip and is not so watery. Should be used as soon as large enough as they become woody as they grow older. Bulbs 2 to 3 inches in diameter, very light green; flesh white. Pkt. 15 cts.

Use Hotents on Melons

MUSKMELON or CANTALOUPE

Vitamins A B C
1 oz. will plant 100 hills

Muskmelon seed may be started inside in clay pots, fertile pots or berry baskets and transplanted into the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over; or the seed may be planted in hills 4 to 6 feet apart allowing 3 to 4 plants to each hill. Where seed is sown directly in the ground, it is advisable to cover the hills with hotents (see page 25) for protection against cool weather and insects. These hotents also allow earlier planting. If soil is dry do not put on hotents until plants start to come through the ground. A rich soil well fertilized is necessary for muskmelons.

Dust with ROTENONE for striped bugs.

***SENECA DELICIOUS:** 85 days. A small, early, well netted, orange fleshed melon of the Bender type. Not as large but far more uniform than the old Delicious. Seneca Delicious produces very heavy crops of high quality early melons weighing three to four pounds each. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.75; 5 lbs. \$18.00.

***SENECA BENDER:** 95 days. Many growers have been looking for a uniform, medium-sized Bender with high quality flesh. We believe Seneca Bender is the answer. The vine is vigorous and very productive. The melon, which uniformly weighs from 5 to 6 pounds, shows the typical Bender netting, ribbing and large blossom end scar. The flesh is orange-yellow, firm and sweet. This melon will ship well and we believe the uniform size and shape makes it adaptable to crating. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00; 5 lbs. \$19.25.

QUEEN OF COLORADO: 90 days. This appears to be an improved strain of Pride of Wisconsin and, we believe, should be considered as such. Originally, we believe, it was the result of a cross between Honey Rock and Hearts of Gold. Queen of Colorado combines the tough rind and flavor of Honey Rock with the thick flesh and texture of Hearts of Gold. The melons are slightly larger than Honey Rock and run more uniform in size. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.



We do not approve of the practice of renaming varieties; however our Delicious Muskmelon is such an improvement over the original that we feel we are justified in naming it Seneca Delicious.

BENDER, Eastern grown: 95 days. Due to a difference of opinion as to what the ideal Bender should be, there are a great many different types now on the market. Our ideal has been a melon averaging 7 to 8 lbs., heavily netted, with thick sweet orange yellow meat, firm but free from stringiness. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80 cts.; lb. \$2.75; 5 lbs. \$13.00.

BENDER, Western grown seed: 95 days. In order to supply a trade that uses a cheaper seed we have secured a supply of seed of this variety from Colorado. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.25.

HONEY ROCK: 95 days. Also known as Sugar Rock. A new melon, nearly round, averaging about 4 lbs. Skin grey-green covered with coarse netting; flesh thick, juicy, orange-salmon color, fine flavor. Good for home garden and nearby market. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00; 5 lbs. \$9.50.



It is said that a specialist knows more and more about less and less. This certainly is not true of Allen Hand of Greenwich, N. Y. While Mr. Hand knows more about growing and marketing melons than most people he also has a fine herd of cows, raises turkeys and grows other vegetables and fruit. A Seneca Bender or Seneca Delicious Melon bearing the "Hand" trademark is tops for quality and condition.

Honey Cream is Easy to Grow

WATERMELON

Vitamins A B C G

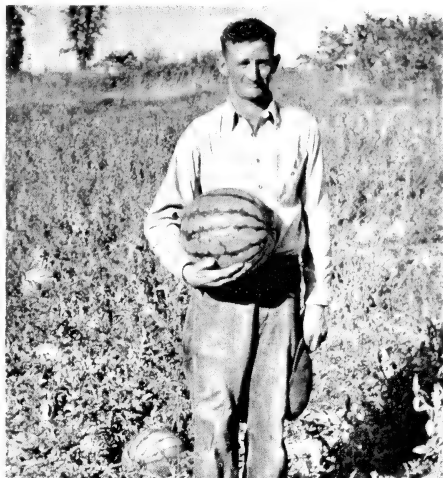
4 oz. will plant 100 hills

Watermelon requires a light, warm, well fertilized soil. The plants may be started inside and transplanted or the seeds can be planted directly in the ground in hills 6 feet by 6 feet, about June 1st. Earlier planting is possible if plant protectors are used.

★**HONEY CREAM:** 82 days. Honey Cream is a prolific early watermelon of excellent quality. The melons are large, nearly round and light green with darker green stripes. The flesh is creamy yellow, firm, and of excellent quality. The earliest high quality watermelon we have ever grown. We recommend Honey Cream for the home garden and roadside stand. The seed is small; 1 oz. will plant 100 hills. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

EARLY KANSAS: 90 days. A new medium early red fleshed, high quality watermelon. Very prolific. Round, striped and larger than Honey Cream. We suggest that you give Early Kansas a trial. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

KLONDIKE: 90 days. An early variety, very popular in the western states. Fruits oblong, slightly tapering to blossom end and medium sized. Flesh bright deep red, very sweet and tender. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



One thinks of Watermelons as a southern crop. Twenty years ago when we first started in the seed business it decidedly was a southern crop. The varieties that would ripen in the north were such poor quality that they might be classed as novelties. This is not true to-day. Honey Cream is being raised successfully all over New York State and New England. This particular field was at Penn Yan, N. Y.



Rose says that these Seneca Bender Melons were so heavy that she thought the photographer would never snap the picture. We have never been troubled with disease in our melon fields. The vines remain green until frost.



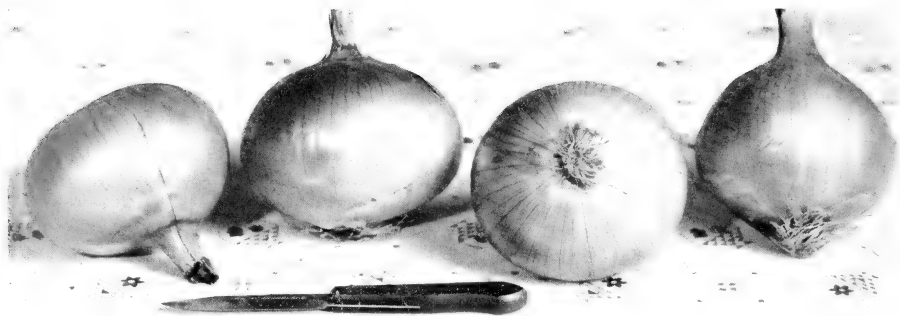
Honey Cream quality has been developed by year after year breeding and selecting the best melons. The melons are first selected for size, uniformity and outside color. They are then cut and only those meeting certain strict standards for inside quality are saved for stock seed.

Vitamin Value of Vegetables

It is only lately that we have known much about vitamins. We ate vegetables because we liked them and they furnished energy for us to work on. Now that we know we must have vitamins, the only question is where to get them. If we have no regard for cost, we can go to the drug store but as thrifty Americans we should get a large part of our vitamin requirements from fruit and vegetables.

The vitamins in a cup of shredded cabbage would cost you between 5c and 6c if purchased over the drug store counter. Vitamins in a cup of garden peas—4c, a cup of cooked spinach—8c, and one medium size green pepper contains 9c worth of vitamins. All this in addition to the calories of food value make for growth and energy.

Parsnip - The Earliest Spring Vegetable



Have you tried Riverside Sweet Spanish Onion Plants? These are grown in Texas, shipped to you when they are about the size of a large knitting needle and are all ready to grow and produce large sweet onions. Onion plants save a lot of weeding and produce large onions early.

ONION SEED

Vitamins A B C G

¼ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed ½ inch deep in 20 inch rows as early as possible in spring. Thin seedlings to 4 inches. Riverside does best when sown indoors about March 1st and transplanted to open ground May 1st.

***EARLY YELLOW GLOBE:** 105 days. The best early onion. Nearly globe shape, deep yellow in color and a good tight skin. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE: 114 days. The most popular main crop variety. Deep globe shape with heavy dark skin. One of the best keeping varieties. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

EBENEZER: 120 days. Recommended for home use. Bulbs large and somewhat flattened with yellow skin and white, firm flesh. A leading variety for onion sets. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.00.

RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH: 115 days. Similar to Prizetaker but larger. Has better skin and shows much better breeding. Globular in shape with golden yellow skin; flesh white, very mild and of pleasing flavor. Either sow seed early in open ground or preferably indoors and transplant as soon as danger of freezing is over. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

***RIVERSIDE SWEET SPANISH ONION PLANTS:** These Texas grown plants are so easy to transplant, so hardy and produce such large dry onions that their use is increasing each year both in the home and commercial garden. Large onions are produced from Riverside Sweet Spanish plants in 8 to 10 weeks. Shipment can be made anytime between May 1st and June 1st. **Per bunch (approximately 100 plants)** 35 cts.; 5 bunches \$1.15; 10 bunches \$1.85, prepaid; **Crate (approximately 6,000 plants)** \$6.35, Not prepaid.

ONION SETS

***EBENEZER SETS:** These sets can be used for green onions or may be left to produce large dry onions for early market. Very few of the plants of this variety go to seed. Lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 50 cts.; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.55 prepaid; Bu. (32 lbs.) \$3.25, Not prepaid.

WHITE SETS (Silverskin): For green onions. May be left for large dry onions but a larger percentage go to seed than Ebenezer. Lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 60 cts.; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.65 prepaid; Bu. (32 lbs.) \$3.60, Not prepaid.

WHITE PORTUGAL: 102 days. An early flat white onion of good size and flavor. Excellent for family use or market. Matures earlier than Yellow Globe Danvers and keeps fairly well. When sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are used for pickling. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

BUNCHING ONION: Sown in the spring, this variety produces large green onions early in the summer. It does not form a bulb. The stems are nearly twice as large as ordinary onions and hold in eating condition for a long time. If sown in the fall and given a little protection, this onion will stand all winter and produce fine large "green" onions in the spring. Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.70.

PARSNIP

Vitamins A B

¼ oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Seed germinates very slowly and particular care should be taken to have the soil in good condition before planting. Sow in rows ½ inch deep and 24 to 30 inches apart. Thin seedlings to a stand of 4 inches apart in row. May be dug in fall and stored out-of-doors with covering of dry leaves.

***HARRIS MODEL:** 150 days. An improved strain of the old Hollow Crown but better filled at the sides. The roots are well shaped, smooth and white. We grow this seed from selected transplanted roots. This increases the cost but we feel that it is worth it to the gardener who wants quality parsnips. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60; 10 lbs.; \$15.00.

PARSLEY

1 oz. will sow 200 ft. row

For early summer harvest, sow about April 1st. To winter over, sow from August 1st to September 1st and give it some protection, such as straw or cold frame sash. Sow thinly in 12 inch rows, barely covering seed.

***MOSS CURLED:** 120 days. A compact plant with very dark green leaves, exceedingly finely cut and curled. Very desirable for garnishing and decorative purposes. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

Plant Peas Early

PEAS

Vitamins A B C G

1 lb. will sow 100 ft. row

Peas should be planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, 1 inch deep and 2 to 3 inches apart in row. Rows from 2½ to 3½ feet apart, depending on variety.

★**LITTLE MARVEL:** 62 days. One of the older varieties of early wrinkled peas but one of the best; if not the best. Our experience is that it will outyield Surprise and is more dwarf, growing only 18 inches tall. The pods are about 3 inches long, 7 to 8 peas in a pod. It is not desirable for shipping as the pods are too small. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

WORLD'S RECORD: 60 days. A large podded, early, wrinkled pea that has met with great favor in some localities. However, we feel that it should be tested in a limited way before large plantings are made as it seems to be rather limited in its adaptability. Vines 2½ ft. high, sturdy and bear well. Pods are pointed, medium dark green, 3 to 3½ inches long. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$17.10.

LAXTON PROGRESS: 62 days. The most popular of the dwarf, large podded, wrinkled local market and shipping varieties. Vines 16 to 18 inches high. Pods 4½ to 5 inches long and pointed containing 7 to 9 large peas of good quality. Pods grow singly on vine. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$2.85; 100 lbs. \$16.15.

THOMAS LAXTON: 63 days. A medium early variety for home and market garden. First of the Laxton group to be introduced. Now largely replaced by Laxton Progress. Vines 30 to 36 inches tall. Pods 3½ to 3¾ inches long, square ended containing 7 to 8 large tender peas of good quality. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$14.75.

GRADUS: 63 days. A very popular early variety for both the home gardener and commercial grower. Vines 3 ft., light green pods 3 to 3½ inches long. Peas large, sweet and tender. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 15 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$14.25.

★**STRATAGEM:** 79 days. A superior late wrinkled all purpose variety that seems to be quite resistant to wilt. Vines grow about 25 inches high and set a good crop of dark green pods about 4½ inches long, 8 to 10 large peas in a pod. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 15 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$14.25.

★**MIDSEASON GIANT:** 67 days. Very similar to, if not identical with, Asgrow 40, Giant Stride and Wyoming Wonder. Matures after the early varieties and seems to stand the hot weather better than most varieties of this season. The vines grow about 20 inches high. The 4½ inch pods contain 8 to 9 large peas of good quality. Pods are dark green which make it a desirable shipping variety. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 15 lbs. \$2.65; 100 lbs. \$14.75.

MORSE'S MARKET: 70 days. New, large-podded early midseason variety. Vines robust, 24 to 30 inches tall; pods 5 to 5½ inches long. This variety produces abundantly—many doubles. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 35 cts.; 2 lbs. 65 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 15 lbs. \$2.90; 100 lbs. \$16.50.

★**ALDERMAN OR DARK PODDED TELEPHONE:** 74 days. This is so much better than the old Telephone that we no longer list that variety. Alderman is the late variety commonly used in sections where peas are grown for shipping. The vine grows about 40 inches tall: the pod is 4½ to 5½ inches long, dark green and contains 8 to 10 plump large peas. We consider Alderman the best tall pea. ¼ lb. 20 cts.; ½ lb. 30 cts.; 2 lbs. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 15 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$14.25.

PUMPKIN

Vitamins A B C G

1 oz. will sow 20 hills

Plant 8 to 10 seeds in hills 6 feet by 8 feet apart. Thin to 4 plants.

Dust with ROTENONE for striped bugs.

★**WINTER LUXURY:** 100 days. An early variety for the home garden and local market. A trifle larger than Small Sugar; weighing from 7 to 8 lbs. Skin is orange-yellow and is covered by light netting. Flesh thick and fine flavored. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; ½ lb. \$1.10.

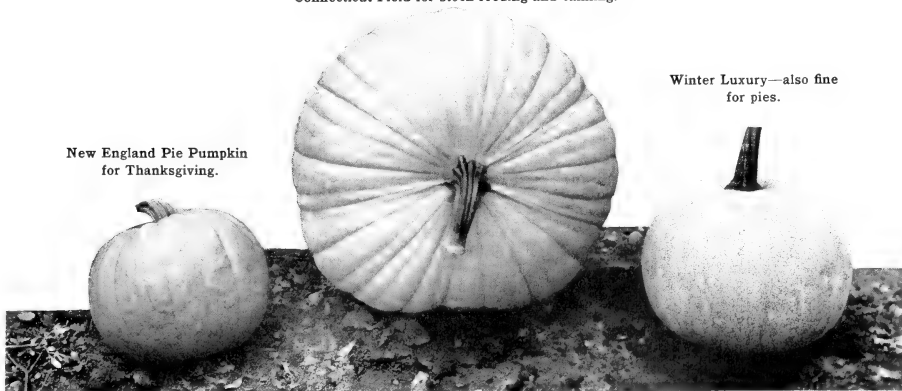
CONNECTICUT FIELD: 120 days. The large pumpkin that used to be grown in every corn field. Rather coarse for home use but used extensively for canning and stock feeding. Weigh from 15 to 20 lbs. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; ½ lb. 70 cts.

SMALL SUGAR OR NEW ENGLAND PIE: 118 days. Small orange colored variety weighing from 6 to 8 lbs. Flesh is thick, sweet and fine grained. The common pie variety. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 30 cts.; ½ lb. 80 cts.

Connecticut Field for stock feeding and canning.

New England Pie Pumpkin
for Thanksgiving.

Winter Luxury—also fine
for pies.



Radishes From Your Garden Taste Best

PEPPERS

Vitamins A B C

1 oz. will produce 1500 plants

Sow inside about March 15th. Transplant once and set in open ground after danger of frost, 20 inches by 30 inches apart.

***WINDSOR "A"**: 60 days. Originated at the Connecticut Experiment Station. Windsor "A" is one of the best of our large early sweet peppers. We have never seen so many sweet peppers grow on one plant. The peppers are thick-walled, sweet and tender. The only criticisms we have are their long shape and the fact that the peppers are a little lighter green than the public has been used to. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.55; lb. \$5.00.

HARRIS EARLIEST: 55 days. We recommend this for an early variety. The peppers are only medium size and the meat is rather thin but it is, we believe, the best of the early varieties of sweet peppers. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$4.80.

HARRIS EARLY GIANT: 63 days. One of the earliest of the large sweet peppers. It is of good quality, fairly productive but like Harris Earliest rather thin meat. It grows from 4 to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$4.80.

WALTHAM BEAUTY: 57 days. A medium early large thick meaty sweet pepper originated at the Massachusetts field station at Waltham. Our only criticism of this variety is that the peppers grow in an upright position which makes them rather difficult to pick and under some conditions, in some localities, Waltham Beauty seems to be rather a shy bearer. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

CALIFORNIA WONDER: 75 days. This is the thickest meaty pepper that we know of. Fruits are large, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 4 inches thick. Very attractive, smooth, deep green, sweet and mild. Some growers feel that California Wonder is too late for the east. Varies in productiveness in different soils. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.45; lb. \$4.50.

GIANT CAYENNE: 70 days. One of the best "hot peppers." The fruit is 3 inches long and 1 inch through. Ripens early and is very prolific. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

SWISS CHARD

Vitamins A C G

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow thinly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in 2 feet rows as soon as ground can be worked in spring. Thin plants to 6 inches apart. By cutting off and using full grown outside leaves, a continuous harvest may be enjoyed throughout the season

***LUCULLUS**: 50 to 60 days. Desirable for home and market garden use. Large upright yellowish-green leaves; heavily crumpled. Stem thick, broad, light green in color. Most popular of chards. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

FORDHOOK GIANT: 50 to 60 days. Leaves broad, upright in growth, very dark green, crumpled with broad white mid-rib. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

RUBY: 50 to 60 days. A new red chard with a delightful flavor. For full description see page 1. Pkt. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60 cts.; oz. \$1.00.



Windsor "A" is the pepper that we recommend for Northern Gardens. It sets heavy crops of large, thick meaty fruits that can't be beat for quality.

RADISH

Vitamins A B C

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

For continuous harvest, sow every two weeks from April 1st to September 1st. Uniform sowing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart should require no thinning. Rows 12 inches apart.

Dust with tobacco dust for flea beetles and maggots.

***EARLY SCARLET GLOBE**: 24 days. The most popular variety for both commercial and home use. Olive shaped and rich bright scarlet in color. The flesh is white and tender. Tops are medium. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE: 24 days. Special short topped stock for greenhouse forcing. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.40.

ICICLE: 27 days. The best early white radish. Roots are 5 to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, slender, tapering at the tip. Flesh clear white and very crisp. Will remain edible longer than the early varieties. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.00.

***MIXED VARIETIES**: The advantage of sowing mixed radishes for the home garden is that the early varieties bottom first and can be pulled leaving room for the later kinds. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

SALSIFY or Vegetable Oyster

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

Sow seed thinly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep in rows 2 feet apart. Thin seedlings to 3 inches apart.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND: An improved variety that grows very large and is of fine quality. Roots 6 to 8 inches long, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, tapering, smooth, dull white. Pkt. 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.75.

A Strawberry Bed for Every Home

SPINACH

Vitamins A B C G

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row

All varieties except New Zealand should be sown $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and 2 to 4 inches apart in 14 to 18 inch rows. New Zealand spinach seed should be soaked 48 hours before planting. Sow 1 inch deep, 4 inches apart in rows. Plenty of room should be allowed between rows as plants spread 3 to 4 feet.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY, Dark Green Strain: 42 days. A very dark green strain. Its darker color gives the plants a fresh appearance for a longer time after being cut than ordinary Bloomsdale. Not quite as long standing as Long Standing Bloomsdale. Leaves large and much savoyed. Suitable for early spring sowing in east. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

NOBEL: 45 days. A strain of Giant Thick Leaved Spinach. The large thick leaves are very dark green, crisp, tender and of good flavor. Nobel is very slow to go to seed and in our trials has outyielded other varieties. Leaves are only slightly savoyed. Can be used for first spring crop where heavy savoying is not a factor. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

BLIGHT RESISTANT SAVOY: 39 days. Bred at the Virginia Experiment Station for blight resistance. Not good for spring planting as it goes to seed quickly in hot weather. Recommended for late summer planting for fall use. Dark green, heavily savoyed. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

NEW ZEALAND: 70 days. Not a true spinach; thrives in hot weather. It is spreading in habit. Leaves are small, dark green and can be picked repeatedly throughout the season. Plants continue to put out new shoots until frost. Many people like this variety; however, to us the "greens" have a peculiar flavor and are not to be compared with the other varieties. Seed should be soaked for 24 hours before planting. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

***LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE:** 42 days. Very popular for spring sowing. Leaves are deep green, much curled and savoyed. Holds without going to seed much longer than the old Bloomsdale. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

ROOTS

ASPARAGUS ROOTS: See page 2.

HORSE RADISH ROOTS: Strong, well grown roots; freshly dug; ready after April 10th. 100 roots \$1.25, Prepaid. 1000 roots \$8.00, Not prepaid.

MacDONALD RHUBARB ROOTS: A new crimson stalked rhubarb of excellent flavor. Sauce made from MacDonald Rhubarb is a beautiful pink color and much more attractive than that made from common varieties. Roots average about 1 lb. each. Single roots 35 cts.; 10 roots \$2.00, Prepaid. 100 roots \$10.00; 1000 roots \$85.00, Not prepaid.

RUTABAGAS

Vitamins A B C

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. will sow 100 ft. row
Culture same as Turnips

IMPROVED LONG ISLAND: 80 days. One of the best purple top, yellow varieties. Roots are medium size, smooth and very good quality for table use. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.60.

HALLS WESTBURY: 80 days. A large rapid growing yellow variety with purple top and small neck. One of the popular varieties grown in Canada. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$2.00.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING

ANISE: Annual, 14-16 inches tall; chiefly grown for aromatic seeds used in flavoring. (Not the same as Florence Fennel which is sometimes called Sweet Anise.) Pkt. 15 cts.

CORIANDER: Annual, 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall; grown for seeds which are used in medicine and by bakers and confectioners for flavoring. Pkt. 15 cts.

MARJORAM, SWEET: Tender, bushy perennial 20 inches-2 feet high of aromatic odor and pungent flavor; chiefly grown for tender young leaves used in seasoning. Pkt. 15 cts.

THYME: Hardy perennial; 8-10 inches tall; of strong agreeable aromatic odor and pungent flavor; used in medicine and for seasoning culinary preparations. Pkt. 15 cts.

TURNIPS

Vitamins A B C G

1 oz. will sow 100 ft. row
Seed hot water treated

For winter use, seed should be sown July 15th to 30th either in 12 to 28 inch rows, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, or broadcast. If in rows, seedlings should be thinned to 4 inches apart. Sown in spring, turnips are apt to be wormy.

***PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE:** 55 to 60 days. The best of the white varieties for home garden and shipping. Roots large, globe shaped, smooth; upper part purple-red, white below; flesh white, sweet, crisp and tender. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30 cts.; lb. 85 cts.

GOLDEN BALL: 60 days. An attractive variety for the home garden and market gardener. Roots medium size, round and deep yellow. Flesh pale yellow; apt to be slightly bitter. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35 cts.; lb. \$1.10.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

FAIRFAX: A new strawberry originated by the United States Department of Agriculture. For the home garden, local market and roadside stand, we believe Fairfax has no equal. It tops the market in price. The plants are strong and fully as productive as the best of our old varieties with larger, firmer berries of far better quality. Fairfax is a perfect berry and does not require other varieties for pollination.

Berries ripen medium early, two or three days later than Premier. Well grown Fairfax are beautiful in appearance—the berries are a rich red color and if allowed to remain on the plants, take on the deep rich color of polished mahogany.

Plants are grown on our own farms where soil conditions are ideal for the production of thrifty plants, free from disease. Fresh dug No. 1 plants: 25 plants, 50 cts.; 50 plants, 85 cts.; 100 plants, \$1.40, Prepaid. 1,000 plants, \$9.00, Not prepaid. (500 at 1,000 rate.)

*
"Have had your sweet corn for 4 years and am well pleased with it."
April 12, 1941

Abram Lackner
Williamson, N. Y.

Yankee Hybrid Squash is Earlier



The first picking of straightneck squash (in the center of the picture) in our trial grounds shows the advantage of Yankee Hybrid. Nearly as many fruits as both of the other two varieties. Yankee Hybrid is nearly a week earlier than any other straightneck. It yields when the price is high.

SUMMER SQUASH

Vitamins A B G

2 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Summer squash should be planted after danger of frost anytime up to June 15th, 1 inch deep in hills 4 feet by 4 feet. Plant 6 to 8 seeds in each hill and thin to 3 plants.

Dust with ROTENONE for squash bugs and borers.

***YANKEE HYBRID SQUASH:** 45 days. This is a true first generation hybrid made by controlled crossing of inbreds of Connecticut Straightneck and Early Prolific. This cross produces a squash that is distinctly earlier than either parent, is more productive and more uniform. The vine is bush type. Fruit medium yellow, straight and very slightly warted. Every Market Gardener knows what it means to have squash on the market ahead of his neighbors. "Yankee Hybrid" has met with very favorable comment wherever it has been grown. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.75.**

CONNECTICUT STRAIGHTNECK: 50 days. Earlier and more dwarf in growth than the Giant Summer Straightneck. We believe this new variety, originated by the Connecticut Experiment Station, will help many growers to take advantage of the early market when prices are high. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.15.**

GIANT STRAIGHTNECK: 55 days. An improvement over the old Bush Crookneck as it packs better for shipping. Our seed stock is, we believe, one of the finest in the east. The plant is semi-bush type; the squashes are large and rich yellow in color. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.**

EARLY PROLIFIC: 50 days. A new, heavy yielding straightneck squash. The fruits are a uniform creamy color but not quite as free from crooks as the Connecticut strain. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 45 cts.; lb. \$1.40.**

WINTER SQUASH

Vitamins A B G

3 to 4 lbs. will plant 1 acre

Winter squash seed should be planted as soon as all danger of frost is past, so as to give the squash plenty of time to mature. Plant in hills 6 feet by 8 feet, 6 seeds per hill. Thin seedlings to 3 plants per hill.

Dust with ROTENONE for squash bugs.

***TABLE QUEEN:** 58 days. Also called Acorn. These individual squashes are 5 to 6 inches long by 4½ inches in diameter. They are ribbed, smooth and dark green in color. Very prolific and keep well. It is customary to bake these whole or halved. After baking, add butter and seasoning and serve in the shell. Table Queen fits the needs of the small family, restaurant and hotel. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.30.**

***DELICIOUS:** 102 days. One of the better quality winter squashes. Fruit is top-shaped and weighs from 7 to 8 lbs. Skin dark green with light green stripes toward blossom end. Flesh is thick, dry and very fine quality. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 55 cts.; lb. \$1.90.**

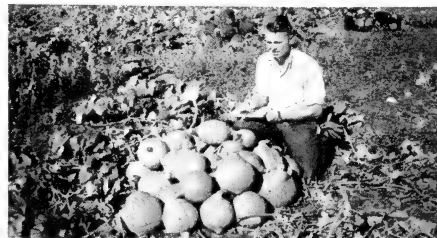
BLUE HUBBARD: (Our own strain.) 110 days. A large winter squash that is becoming more popular each year, due to its excellent quality. Fruit large, long and pointed at both ends; skin blue-grey and slightly ridged; weighs from 12 to 14 lbs., some larger. We believe that we have one of the purest strains on the market. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.; lb. \$2.15.**

***BUTTERCUP:** 100 days. A small family size winter squash of exceptionally fine quality. This is the best eating squash that we know of. Dark green in color, flattened, weighs three to four lbs. turbanned blossom end and very small seed cavity. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.90.**

GREEN HUBBARD: 105 days. The standard winter squash. Fruit weighs from 10 to 12 lbs., pointed at both ends, slightly warted, dark bronze-green in color with a thick orange-yellow flesh. **Pkt. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.; ¼ lb. 60 cts.; lb. \$1.90.**

WESTERN GROWN BLUE HUBBARD: 110 days. This differs from our eastern strain in that it is shorter. Resembles the Green Hubbard in shape but is larger. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.30.**

GOLDEN HUBBARD: 100 days. Similar to Green Hubbard but earlier, smaller and more prolific. Fruits weigh 8 to 10 lbs. and are moderately warted. Skin orange-red. Flesh deep orange. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 40 cts.; lb. \$1.30.**



"Bu 1" takes notes on Golden Hubbard Squash in our trial grounds. Winter Squash should be included in every farm garden. Unlike most vegetables they keep best in a warm dry cellar.

Eat More Tomatoes

TOMATOES

Vitamins A B C

1 oz. will produce 2000 plants

Sow inside about March 15th. Transplant once and set in field as soon as danger of frost is past, 4 feet by 4 feet. Good results for late crop are obtained by sowing seed thinly in outside beds about April 20th and covering with cheese or tobacco cloth. These plants are transplanted direct to field.



The girls like to pick Victor tomatoes. The plants are small and the fruit is bunched in the center of the plant. It doesn't take long to get a bushel.



Mr. Sprague says "As long as I continue to grow green tomatoes I want Seneca Marglobe. I get more tomatoes and a better grade."

★**SENECA MARGLOBE:** 78 days. More than ten years ago we obtained stock seed of Marglobe tomato seed from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. We found the variety had one very bad fault; it cracked badly around the stem. Selection work was started to correct this and we now feel that the improved stock is ready to be released under the name of Seneca Marglobe. In eliminating the tendency to crack we have slightly flattened the fruits but find that, at least in the green tomato trade, this is an advantage. Viewed from the blossom end, the tomatoes appear larger. In addition to selecting for smoothness, we have also selected heavy yielding plants. Pkt 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; ¼ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$6.00.

MARGLOBE: 79 days. A medium late wilt resistant variety. The fruits are medium to large, nearly globular, smooth and very solid. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 50 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$4.75.

PRITCHARD'S SCARLET TOPPER, Also called Pritchard; 75 days. The flesh is very solid, brilliant red and of good quality. The globular fruits color evenly over the whole surface clear up to the stem. Needs a strong soil with plenty of fertility if it is to give satisfactory results. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

RUTGERS: 82 days. A late variety from the New Jersey Experiment Station. The fruit is large, deep, and very smooth. The color and flavor are excellent. This variety is rather late for New York State. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 55 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.00.

KING HUMBERT: 75 days. The small plum-shaped Italian tomato is used extensively for tomato paste and canning whole. Mildly acid, firm and sweet. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 45 cts.; oz. 80 cts.; ¼ lb. \$2.40; lb. \$7.60.

MINGOLD: 70 days. A new early yellow tomato that has created a great deal of interest wherever it has been tested. Mingold is about the season of John Baer. Yields well. The fruit is medium large, smooth and deep yellow in color. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

★**VICTOR TOMATO:** 68 days. A very promising early variety originated by the Michigan State College of Agriculture. Victor produces a small compact vine and may be set closer than most varieties. Victor is much smoother than Earliana, colors evenly, does not ordinarily crack. Victor does not seem to be adapted to Southern New England. Pkt. 20 cts.; ½ oz. 40 cts.; oz. 60 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

STOKESDALE: 70 days. As early as John Baer and as smooth and deep fruited as Marglobe. Now being planted successfully over a large area of the United States. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

NYSTATE: 68 days. A second-early variety developed at the Geneva Experiment Station. The fruit is large, deep and smooth, with uniform red color. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.00.

GROTHEN'S GLOBE: 70 days. Fruits are medium large, red, globe-shape, and smooth. An improved Break O'Day. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

EARLIANA: 66 days. The vine is only medium size and the yield is not as large as those of later varieties. Fruits flattened, medium size, firm bright red. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 30 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$4.50.

★**JOHN BAER:** 70 days. The best main crop tomato in most sections. Fruits medium size, semi-globular, very attractive bright scarlet-red, smooth and quite firm. Colors well around stem. Pkt. 10 cts.; ½ oz. 25 cts.; oz. 45 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$4.00.

Hybrid Corn Withstands Drought



This is one reason why we will be able to continue to supply the same high quality hybrid seed corn even though there is a labor shortage. This machine, operated by two men, picks and husks 180 bushels of seed corn per hour. With this husker we were able to harvest our Certified Hybrid 29-3 early and dry it before cold weather. The result is a 99% germination.

FIELD CORN

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-3: It is a double cross between pure strains of Luce's Favorite and Onondaga White Dent crossed onto Cornell 11 and Bloody Butcher. Originated at the New York State Experiment Station at Ithaca, 29-3 is as early as Cornell 11 and produces as much silage as Sweepstakes. In sections where Sweepstakes does not mature, 29-3 adds 10% to the dry matter in the silage.

29-3 grows almost as tall as Sweepstakes and is much more leafy. These leaves remain green clear to the bottom of the stalk until cutting time. This variety is especially adapted for silage to Northern New York, and in other sections of the state and Pennsylvania where Sweepstakes does not mature. It seems to be better rooted than Sweepstakes and does not lodge. Any surplus that is not needed for the silo can be husked.

As this is a hybrid and is artificially pollinated, seed should not be saved from the crop you produce.

No. 1 FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$1.70; ½ bu. \$3.00; 1 bu. \$5.50; 2 bu. \$10.75.

SECOND SIZE FLAT KERNELS: 1 peck \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.00; 1 bu. \$3.75; 2 bu. \$7.25.

ROUND KERNELS: 1 peck \$1.50; ½ bu. \$2.50; 1 bu. \$4.50; 2 bu. \$8.75.



More and more growers are finding that Cornell 29-3 withstands dry weather and produces more feed per acre than other corn.

CERTIFIED CORNELL HYBRID 29-5: New hybrid silage corn of the same season as West Branch Sweepstakes but contains 10% more dry matter. 29-5 is about ten days later than Cornell 29-3 and should be used for silage only. We have a limited amount of seed but suggest that you try a small acreage of this new variety. 1 peck \$1.80; ½ bu. \$3.25; bu. \$5.75; 2 bu. \$11.25.

CERTIFIED EARLY CORNELL 11: In many sections of the East, Cornell 11 has been too late in maturing to be an ideal husking corn.

We now have an Extra Early Cornell 11 that ripens fully two weeks earlier than the old strain. The stalk is of good height, 7 to 9 feet, the ears are 8 to 9 inches long and have 14 to 18 rows of yellow dented kernels arranged on a small cob.

Under favorable conditions Extra Early Cornell 11 will fully mature in 90 days. We have had many reports of yields of over 100 bushels of ears per acre. 1 peck \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.50; 2 bu. \$6.75.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES: A later variety than Cornell 11. Produces more tons of green weight but cannot be depended upon to fully ripen under most New York State conditions. Sweepstakes is adapted for silage in this state. The ears are 10 to 12 inches long, bearing 12 to 14 rows of large kernels. Most of the kernels are red with red tips. However, this variety always produces a few ears with yellow kernels. 1 peck \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.50; 2 bu. \$6.75.

IMPROVED LEAMING: A popular silage corn. Too late to ripen in most sections of New York State except under very favorable conditions. Stalk is tall, ears large, kernels yellow. 1 peck 90 cts.; ½ bu. \$1.55; bu. \$2.60; 2 bu. \$5.00.

JONES EARLY YELLOW FLINT: A new very early eight-rowed flint that has been developed over a period of thirty years by H. L. Jones of Oswego, New York. Stalks 7 to 8 feet high; very leafy. Many stalks produce two ears. Mr. Jones reports average yields of 150 bu. of ears per acre.

Ears 8 to 10 inches long. Cob very small. Kernels medium wide, attractive amber yellow color. Shells very heavy. Matures in 80 to 90 days from planting. Very uniform in ripening. 1 peck \$1.25; ½ bu. \$2.00; bu. \$3.60; 2 bu. \$6.75.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

1 bu. size 60 cts.; 2 bu. size \$1.00; 4 bu. size \$1.75 postpaid.

Soy Beans a New Cash Crop



Soybeans will be a very profitable crop as long as the present demand for vegetable oils continues. They are a crop that requires very little labor and can be harvested at the growers convenience.

SOY BEANS

SENECA: 100 days. The new early yellow variety that will, we believe, take the place of Cayuga for grain, hay and silage in the northeast. Larger plant than Cayuga and yields much heavier. A very desirable variety for feeding or processing for oil.

Seneca Soy Beans should be planted in 28 inch rows and cultivated or sowed with a grain drill using every other tooth. Because of size of plant it is not advisable to sow closer than 14 inch rows. Where 14 inch rows are used cultivating can be done with spike tooth drag or rotary hoe. 3 to 4 pecks will sow an acre in 14 inch rows. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.25; bu. \$4.00; 4 bu. or more \$3.75 per bu., Not prepaid.

MANCHU: 110 days. A tall, late, stiff strawed variety that is suitable for hay or green manure. It is also adapted to planting with corn for silage. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.00; 1 to 4 bu. \$3.50 per bu.; 4 bu. or more \$3.40 per bu., Not prepaid.

CAYUGA: 90 days. Cayuga has an upright habit of growth with few branches, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet high. The stiff stalk bears a profusion of pods containing 2 or 3 small black beans.

We have found that under our conditions the most economical way to grow Cayuga Soy Beans is to drill them about June 10th on a clean piece of ground using all the runs in the grain drill and seeding at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre. If weeds are a problem when the bean plants are 3 to 4 inches high a weeder or spike tooth drag should be used. When ripe they can be cut with a combine or grain binder and threshed.

Cayugas do not shell from ordinary handling and will yield from 20 to 30 bus. per acre. Ground with home grown grain they make an ideal high protein dairy feed. $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. \$2.00; 1 to 4 bu. \$3.50 per bu.; 4 bu. or more \$3.40 per bu., Not prepaid.

Do not fail to inoculate soy beans.

CERTIFIED LENROC OATS

A new heavy yielding white oat. This new variety was introduced by Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station in 1935 and originated from a cross made in 1918. In 1939 statewide tests, Lenroc gave an average yield of 81.6 bu. per acre.

Lenroc is slightly taller than Cornelian, with white kernels which are similar in shape to Cornelian but somewhat larger and more plump. The hull is a little heavier but the percentage of meat nearly the same.

It has proved equal or better in production than Cornelian and is superior in color because of the white kernels. Tests made in six counties in New York State from 1931-34 inclusive indicate that under most conditions it is superior in yield to all varieties tested. **Certified Seed:** 1 to 15 bu. \$1.15 per bu.; 15 bu. or more \$1.10 per bu., Not prepaid.

CERTIFIED ALPHA BARLEY

2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. will sow 1 acre

The most popular two-rowed variety in the East. Alpha is a heavy producing large kernalled barley with fairly stiff straw. Ripens a little later than the six row varieties; heads do not crinkle and break off. This makes it especially desirable for sowing with oats or harvesting with combine. **Certified Seed:** 1 to 10 bu. \$1.65 per bu.; 10 bu. or more \$1.60 per bu., Not prepaid.

*

"This year I am very proud to say that I am ordering all my seeds from your company. Your seeds for the past two years that I have been your customer have proven to me to be the best."
Feb. 17, 1941
Gladys Tullapaugh
Carlisle, N. Y.

Better Pastures for More Milk

SEED POTATOES

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLERS: This seed was grown on Prince Edward Island, Canada. Weather and soil conditions there are ideal for the production of Cobbler potatoes. Prince Edward Island seed of this variety is much more vigorous and produces a larger yield than seed grown farther south.

The tubers are clean, very smooth and of a uniform size. This stock is inspected and certified by the Canadian Government.

We have handled Prince Edward Island Cobblers for a number of years and have had growers report crops yielding as high as 300 bushels per acre. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.00, Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$4.60, Not prepaid.

CERTIFIED SEBAGO: A new variety that we believe will largely replace the smooth rural and russet. Sebago is earlier than these older varieties and far more resistant to disease and insects. The quality and appearance are excellent. 1 peck by Parcel Post 90 cts., Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$4.00, Not prepaid.

PASTURE MIXTURE

1942 CORNELL SPECIAL PASTURE MIXTURE:

This mixture is intended for use on good land which has been adequately fertilized, and under conditions which will permit good grazing management practices to be adopted. It should be seeded in April or May without a nurse crop. Full information concerning methods of fertilizing, seeding and grazing management will be found in Cornell University Extension Bulletin No. 393 entitled "Pasture Improvement and Management" which is obtainable free of charge from the Office of Publications, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. Cornell Pasture Mixture is made up as follows: Kentucky bluegrass 40%, Canada bluegrass 8%, Perennial ryegrass 16%, Timothy 24%, Yellow trefoil 8%, Wild white clover 4%. The recommended seeding of Cornell Pasture Mixture is 25 lbs. per acre. 5 to 25 lbs. 30 cts. per lb.; 25 to 100 lbs. 28 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs. or over 27 1/2 cts. per lb., Prepaid.

LEGUME-AID

LEGUME INOCULATION

INOCULATE ALL LEGUMES FOR CROP SUCCESS with LEGUME-AID.

Specify size of carton and seed to be inoculated.

	Size	Inoculates	Price
Alfalfa and all Clovers	1/2 Bu.	30 Lbs.	\$.30
	1 Bu.	60 Lbs.	.50
	2 1/2 Bu.	150 Lbs.	1.00
Vetch; Aust.	1 Bu.	60 Lbs.	.30
Winter Peas	1 1/2 Bu.	100 Lbs.	.50
Field and Garden Peas	2 Bu.	120 Lbs.	.50
	5 Bu.	300 Lbs.	1.00
Soy Beans	1 Bu.	60 Lbs.	.30
Cow Peas	2 Bu.	120 Lbs.	.50
Lepedeza	5 Bu.	300 Lbs.	1.00
Garden Beans	*25 Bu.	1500 Lbs.	2.85
Lima Beans	*Made only for Soy Beans		

GARDEN PACKET—Inoculates up to 5 lbs. of Peas Sweet Peas, Lima Beans or Lupines. Price 10 cts.

MARKET SIZE—Inoculates up to 15 lbs. seed. Price 25 cts.

CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA: A new white variety originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. A week later than Irish Cobbler but is smoother in shape and it yields better. Grown from certified seed. Inspection shows per cent of leaf roll. No other disease or mixture. 1 peck by Parcel Post \$1.00, Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$4.50, Not prepaid.

CERTIFIED KATAHDIN: Matures earlier than Sebago. Tubers glassy white, shallow-eyed, regular and seldom rough. Very popular on the market. Somewhat resistant to disease. 1 peck by Parcel Post 90 cts., Prepaid; 100 lb. bag \$4.00, Not prepaid.

INSECTICIDES, SEED DISINFECTANTS, ETC.

ROTENONE DUST—3 1/4%. Controls worms and chewing insects. Can be used anywhere. Will not burn foliage. Not poisonous to humans. 1 lb. can 30 cts., Prepaid; 8 lb. bag \$1.60; 100 lbs. \$15.00, Not prepaid.

SEMESAN JR. FOR CORN: A cheap and effective treatment for sweet and field corn seed. Kills molds and protects corn from rotting in the ground. 1 1/2 oz. (enough to treat 1 bu.) 15 cts.; 1 lb. 75 cts., Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$3.00, Not prepaid.

CERESAN FOR GRAIN: New improved. Effective for control of covered smut on wheat, oats and barley. 1/2 oz. treats 1 bu. of seed. 4 oz. 30 cts.; 1 lb. 80 cts., Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$3.40, Not prepaid.

SEMESAN BEL FOR SEED POTATOES: One pound New Improved Semesan Bel treats 50 to 60 bu. of potatoes. 2 oz. 30 cts.; 1 lb. \$1.65, Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$7.15, Not prepaid.

SEMESAN FOR TREATING VEGETABLE SEEDS: Applied to the seed, Semesan helps prevent rotting in the soil. Dissolved in water and applied to soil, it is used against organisms causing damping off. 1/2 oz. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 40 cts.; 1 lb. \$2.50, Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$11.40, Not prepaid.

CUPROCID (Red Copper Oxide): A very effective cheap disinfectant for most garden seeds. Lb. \$1.00, Prepaid; 5 lbs. \$4.00, Not prepaid.

YELLOW CUPROCID: A new copper oxide fungicide spray. Takes the place of Cuprocid 54. 3 lbs. \$1.55, Prepaid; Case (16-3 lb. bags) \$21.20, Not prepaid.

TOBACCO DUST: Fine powder for dusting plants. 2 lbs. 35 cts.; 10 lbs. 50 cts., Prepaid; 100 lbs. \$3.00, Not prepaid.

PEAT MOSS: Finest domestic granulated peat moss for mulching plants to hold moisture and mixing with heavy soil to supply humus. Large bale \$3.75; 3 bales or more \$3.50 each, Transportation Not Prepaid.

"TAKE-HOLD": Approved Starter Solution. Inures quicker recovery and faster growth when transplanting vegetables and flowers. Lb. 35 cts., Prepaid; 10 lbs. \$1.65; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$14.65, Not prepaid. 1 lb. makes 5 gallons of transplanting solution.

CELERY TAPE: 3/8 inch red tape of the best quality. Can be used for a hundred purposes around farm and home. 1000 yards on spool \$2.25 per spool, Prepaid.

*

"The Snowball Cauliflower seeds that I ordered from you last year turned out perfect. Every plant had a head on it just like a picture. Couldn't be better and everybody said that they haven't seen any cauliflower do so nicely."

Oct. 19, 1941

John Stalzer
R. 1, Brooklyn, Conn.

Protect Plants From Frost and Insects

Germāco Hotkaps PLANT PROTECTORS



WHY, JANE,
TOMATOES ALREADY!
HOW COME?



EASY... I USE HOTKAPS!



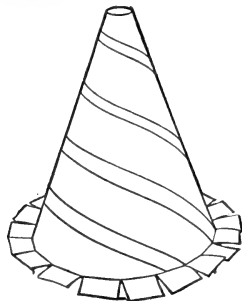
HOTKAPS Protect Crops and pay premium profits

Hotkaps eliminate weather and insect damage. These patented wax paper cones form miniature hot houses over each plant, promote sturdy growth and bring crops to maturity 2 to 3 weeks earlier. Thousands of farmers are getting premium prices, making big money every year by using Hotkaps. Inexpensive to buy. Easy to set out. One man can place 2000 or more per day.

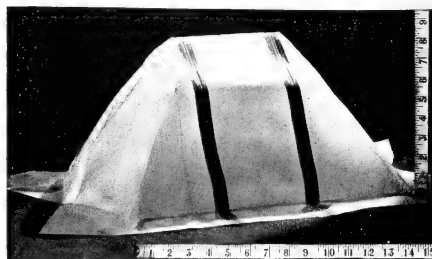
Prices: 1000 for \$11.00; 250 package with Setter and Tampoer \$4.15, Not prepaid; Hotkap Home Garden package, 25 Hotkaps and cardboard setter, 50 cts. postpaid; Steel Setter and Tampoer \$1.60, Postage extra (3 lbs.).

SAGE HI-CAPS

Made of heavy oiled paper, they are 10 inches in diameter and 12 inches high. This gives plenty of room for the growing plant. The ventilation at the top seems to help in the production of a sturdy plant and allows a certain amount of insecticide. We have no trouble with insects.



They are sturdy, amply reinforced and stand up fairly well under both rain and wind. Prices: 50 caps \$1.10; 250 caps \$4.15, Prepaid; 1,000 caps \$11.40, Not prepaid. One paper setter included with each order. Light weight aluminum setter \$1.65 each.



HOTENTS AND SUPER-HOTENTS

Designed to protect and force all varieties of plants where a large protector is needed. Made of extra strong paper supported by two metal bands.

Hotents are 10½ x 14½ inches at the base and 8½ inches high. Super-Hotents 14 x 18 inches at the base and 12 inches high. We recommend them especially for melons. Some growers of trellis tomatoes are setting two plants under a Super-Hotent. Send for descriptive circular.

HOTENTS: Trial package containing 15 Hotents, 60 cts.; 100, \$2.25, Prepaid; 250, \$4.00; 500 (weight 35 lbs.) \$7.75, 1000, \$14.35, Not prepaid. (Prices on larger quantities on request.) Setter, \$1.95. (Weight 4 lbs.).

SUPER-HOTENTS: Trial package containing 15 Super-hotents, 80 cts.; 100, \$3.25, Prepaid; 500 (weight 80 lbs.) \$11.75; 1,000, \$22.25, Not prepaid. Setter \$2.75. Write for special folder.

FERTILE POTS FOR BETTER, EARLIER CROPS

These pots have repeatedly produced better, earlier vegetables and are used in large numbers by practical, successful growers.

These pots are constructed of plant food in the right proportion for best plant growth, and hold moisture at the roots of the plants. Save time and handling. Simply set pot and all in the field; the roots grow thru the pot which slowly breaks down. Roots are not disturbed and the plants are not checked, even in dry weather. Available in three sizes:

No. 2 (about 2" dia.); No. 2½ (about 2½" dia.); No. 3 (about 3" dia.).

PRICE: No. 2 carton of 500, \$4.75; No. 2½ carton of 500, \$5.25; No. 3 carton of 335, \$4.00, F.O.B. Hall, N. Y. Weight about 40 lbs. Not less than single carton of one size at this price. (Prices on larger quantities on request.)

TRIAL PACKAGES: 50 No. 2, \$1.25; 50 No. 2½, \$1.40; 50 No. 3, \$1.50. Transportation paid.

WRITE FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLET!



Flowers Make The Home



Pearly Gates and Heavenly Blue Morning Glories planted together make a beautiful display. Both are strong growing and profuse bloomers.

Flowers for the Home

The following pages of flower seeds are for the amateur flower gardener who is neither equipped with greenhouse nor hot beds but who wants a succession of blooms throughout the season. All of the kinds and varieties of flowers listed on these pages are easy to grow.

Seed may be sowed directly in the ground as soon as the soil can be worked in the Spring, or if you desire earlier blooms seed may be sowed indoors and transplanted after danger of freezing is past.

Do not sow flower seed too deep. Many of these seeds are very small and should be barely covered with soil. Burlap spread on the ground over planted seed helps to hold the moisture and makes watering easier. Remove burlap as soon as plants begin to come through the ground.

We recommend Vigoro especially for flowers. (See inside back cover.)

NEW FLOWER VARIETIES

PEARLY GATES MORNING GLORY: An All-American winner for 1941. Similar in growth habits to Heavenly Blue. Flowers large, satiny white with a creamy shading in the throat. Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 45 cts.

VIOLET QUEEN ALYSSUM: A dwarf, compact, free flowering variety that will add color to the border or rock garden. Plant 6 inches tall, flowers rich violet. Blooms over a long season. Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 40 cts.

SUN GOLD HELIANTHUS: A new strain of 100% double dwarf sunflower. Plants 4 to 5 feet tall bearing a profusion of brilliant golden yellow blooms measuring 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Plant as a background in full sun for best effect. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SPIDER PLANT, PINK QUEEN: A 1941 All-America winner. A tall attractive border plant 4 feet tall that produces huge heads of pretty pink flowers until frost. Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 40 cts.

POT O'GOLD MARIGOLD: A new dwarf type producing giant golden blooms 4 to 4½ inches in diameter. Plants 12 to 15 inches tall and well branched. 100% double. Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 40 cts.

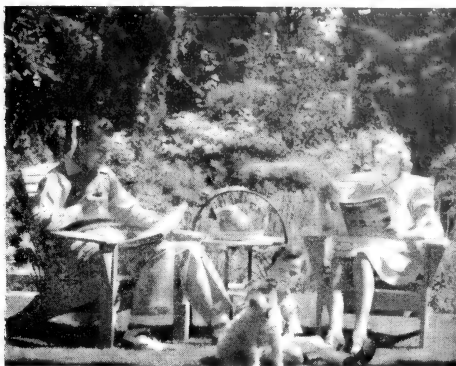


Pink Queen seems to do well in all parts of the Northeast. It makes a brilliant display and will attract much attention in your garden.

Annuals are Easy to Grow



ASTER
Giant California Sunshine



A fine lawn with an attractive planting of shrubs and flowers is an investment that pays dividends.



EVERLASTING
or Straw Flower

ANNUALS

AGERATUM: Attractive blue flowers profusely borne all summer by a compact, low-growing plant that thrives in any soil. One of the most desirable bedding plants. Annual; sow seeds in greenhouse, hotbed or in border where plants are to grow. In a bed, set the plants 1 foot apart. Fall sown seed gives good winter blooming plants indoors. 1 to 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ALYSSUM, Little Gem: A free-blooming, beautiful honey-scented, white-flowered dwarf annual, for edging beds or rock gardens. Blooms in 6 weeks from seed. Keep the old faded flowers removed to perpetuate flowering. ½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ASTER, Double Giant Crego: This class also called "Ostrich Plume" and "Giant Comet," are of fine size, have long, shaggy, twisted petals. They are undoubtedly the most popular of all asters. Wilt resistant. 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ASTER, Double American Branching: The plants are quite spreading and bear many good sized blooms which are fully double with petals evenly incurved. Splendidly suited for both bedding and cutting. Wilt resistant. 2½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ASTER, Giant California Sunshine: Most attractive with long feathery petals and creamy white quilled centers. The colors are in beautiful combinations of azure, rose and purple with cream, white and yellow centers. 2½ ft. Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 35 cts.

BABY'S BREATH: A free-flowering annual that thrives in any situation, even dry places, and produces misty white panicles of bloom much used in mixing with other flowers when making bouquets. Desirable for growing on waste places and in rockeries. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

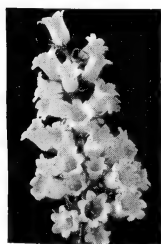
BACHELOR BUTTON: Produces handsome large, double blooms which are effective for out-of-door plantings and make fine bouquets. 2 ft. Double blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

BALSAM: The Balsams are very easily grown and have been much improved since your grandmother's day. In dry weather they should be watered to keep the plants growing vigorously. 1½ ft. Double mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

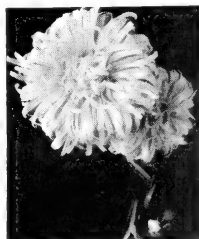
BASKET FLOWER: A splendid hardy annual bearing thistle-like blooms. The blooms often measure 5 inches across. Very showy in a mixed border and very fine for cutting. 3 ft. Rosy lavender and White mixed. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

CALENDULA, Pot Marigold: One of the most useful and showiest annuals for the garden, or as a cut flower. Blooms all summer requiring very little care. 1½ ft. Orange King—deep orange. Lemon Queen—clear lemon-yellow or mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

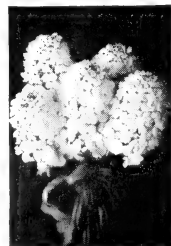
CALLIOPSIS: Bright yellow and reddish brown, single, daisy-like flowers that thrive in almost any soil in a sunny situation. Sow the seeds where plants are to stand; thin to 8 inches apart each way. A continuous supply of bloom may be assured by keeping all faded flowers removed. A wonderfully attractive cut-flower. 1½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.



CANTERBURY BELLS
Annual



ASTER
Double Giant Crego

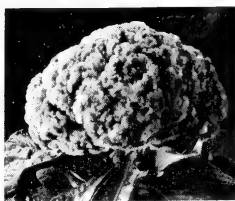


CANDYTUFT
White

Grow Gourds for Winter Decoration



BACHELOR BUTTON
Double Blue



COCKSCORN
Dwarf



CHRYSANTHEMUM
Annual

CANDYTUFT: One of the most indispensable annuals. Plants 1 foot or more high, covered with clusters of small pure white flowers shading to lilac; good for cutting; desirable rockery plants and an excellent edging for beds. Fall sown plants bloom from May to July; spring sown flower from July to September. Prefer good soil and a light, airy situation. For cut-flowers make successive sowings every fourteen days. **Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

CANTERBURY BELLS: One of the most attractive old-fashioned garden flowers. Large, strong plants, covered in June with large "cup and saucer" shaped blooms of blue, pink or white. They can be lifted when in full bloom and potted for house decoration; good cut-flower. 2 ft. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

CASTOR-OIL BEAN: Gives a tropical appearance when used as center of bed, or screen. When ground is warm, sow seed in rich soil; thin plants to about 1 1/2 feet apart. 8 ft. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

ANNUAL CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisies: Gay daisy-like blooms of delicate coloring poised on long, stiff stems. Excellent for bouquets 2 ft. **Single mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

COCKSCORN, Dwarf: One of the showiest annuals. Small flowers of brilliant golden yellow, crimson, or other shades of red, crowded into velvety fasciated masses that resemble a rooster's comb. Very attractive bedding plant. Sow seeds early indoors. 10 in. **Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

COCKSCORN, Plumed: Long graceful feathery plumes ranging in color from deep red to bright yellow. Splendid for mixed bouquets. **Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

COSMOS, Early Sensation: A choice plant for late summer and autumn flowering. They are of fine bushy habit with feathery light green foliage. The handsome flowers and broad petals often overlapping and fluted. Blooms best in rather poor soil. 3 1/2 ft. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.**

COSMOS, Orange Flame: The new early blooming Orange Cosmos. Medium height, excellent for cut flowers. 3 1/2 ft. **Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 40 cts.**

EVERLASTING or Straw Flower: Popular both as summer cut-flowers and dried for winter bouquets. To preserve them for winter bouquets, pick them just before the flowers have opened, hang in a dry airy room until dry. The colors remain bright all winter. 2 1/2 ft. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

FOUR O'CLOCK: Marvel of Peru is an old-time annual. Flowers open in late afternoon, remain open all night, and fade in the morning. Brilliant shades of red, pink, white and yellow; bright foliage. 2 ft. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.**

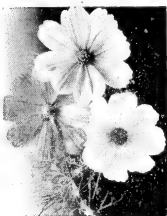
GOURDS, Small Fruited Mixed: Vigorous vines for shading porches and arbors. They grow quickly from seed and produce showy yellow flowers, followed by curious fruits of many shapes and colors. Very decorative for table and other ornamental purposes. **Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.**

LARKSPUR, Annual Delphinium: Feathery foliage which sets off the handsome spikes of double blossoms. Colors range from white, lavender and pink to brilliant hues. 3 ft. **Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.**

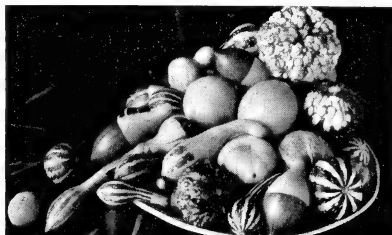
LOVE-IN-A-MIST: A compact, free flowering plant of easy culture. Has finely cut foliage and curious looking blue and white flowers and seed pods. 18 in. **Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.**

MARIGOLD, Double Harmony Hybrids: These new hybrids combine the popular features of the double French Marigolds with the advantage of a wide range of colors. 12 to 14 in. Flowers are all double, vary in color from golden yellow through shades of orange to innumerable blotched and striped combinations of golden orange and maroon. **Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 60 cts.**

MARIGOLD, Yellow Supreme: Resembling in many respects the popular Guinea Gold, this new variety is a pleasing companion to it. The flowers, some 3 inches in diameter, are loosely built and ruffled somewhat like a carnation; the color is a delightful shade of lemon-yellow and the flowers are free from the objectionable Marigold odor. 2 1/2 to 3 ft. **Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.**



COSMOS
Early Sensation



GOURDS
Small Fruited Mixed



LOVE IN-A-MIST

Feed Flowers with Vigoro



MARIGOLD
Double Harmony Hybrids

MARIGOLD, Guinea Gold: Splendid new Marigold with loosely arranged broad petals of glowing yellow, very bright and luminous. Finest of all Marigolds for cutting, 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

FRENCH MARIGOLD: Few annuals are as effective or flower for so long a period. The dense bushes are unequalled for borders or beds. **Dwarf Double Mixed**, 10 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts. **Tall Double Mixed**, 2 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

CAPE MARIGOLD: A very showy annual daisy from South Africa—forming bushy plants. Bears, during summer and fall, a profusion of brilliant, glossy, orange, yellow and rich salmon blossoms with dark disc in center. Sow outdoors after danger of frost in sunny dry location. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

MIGNONETTE: Sweet Mignonette is a lovely plant with rather long spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers. Early sown seed will give plants that bloom all summer. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

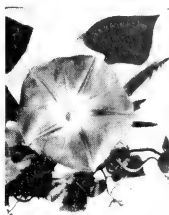
MORNING GLORY, Heavenly Blue: A new strain producing very large flowers of deep, intense blue, shading lighter toward the center. The flowers remain open until late afternoon. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

MORNING GLORY, Scarlett O'Hara: A deep wine-red flowered variety that has become very popular. Flowers are often 4 inches across. Prolific bloomer but not as strong a climber as Heavenly Blue. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

MORNING GLORY: One of the most satisfactory of our climbers. The crimson and blue flowers are produced in great profusion and the heart shaped leaves are very attractive as foliage. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.

NASTURTIUM, Tall: This climbing variety is adapted to cover a fence, trellis or wall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.

NASTURTIUM, Dwarf: Low growing bushy variety, about 12 inches high and well suited for borders along roadways and paths. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; 2 oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 35 cts.



MORNING GLORY
Heavenly Blue



NASTURTIUM
Glorious Glean Hybrids

NASTURTIUM, Glorious Glean Hybrids: These semi-double, some single, sweet scented nasturtiums have been enthusiastically received wherever they have been tried. The plants are large and bushy with flowers well above the foliage. The colors range from a creamy yellow to scarlet. 15 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; ¼ oz. 15 cts.; oz. 25 cts.

PANSY, Giant Flowered Swiss: Flowers are of large size and a wide variety of colors. Very desirable for beds. 8 in. Choice mixed colors, Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 50 cts.

PETUNIA, Hybrida: Forms fine bushy plants that are very valuable in replacing gaps made by the passing of early spring flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Rosy Morn: Lovely soft rose-pink blooms with white throat. One of the best for bedding. 14 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Heavenly Blue: Beautiful shade of pastel blue. Flowers are large. 14 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Balcony: Trailing in habit. Especially adapted for window boxes and hanging baskets. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI: Showy annuals of easy cultivation; useful for beds, mixed borders, and cut-flowers. Brilliant flowers in shades of white, pink, crimson, and violet are abundantly produced in flat clusters. Easily raised; sow seed where the plants are to grow, preferably in light, well-drained soil. 10 in. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

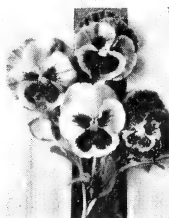
PINK, Double: A very colorful mixture including everything from the most delicate rose to the richest velvety crimson. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

Single Mixed, Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

PORTULACA, Double: Beautiful little plants with cylindrical, pale green leaves and reddish stems that bear an abundance of shining flowers of yellow, orange, or scarlet. It frequently reseeds itself. Very valuable in rockeries, as edging to beds, or broadcast over sunny banks. It is the best covering for dry, sunny places, thriving on less water than most garden plants. 6 in. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.



MARIGOLD
Yellow Supreme



PANSY
Giant Flowered Swiss



PETUNIA
Rosy Morn

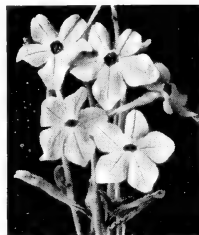
Plant Sweet Peas Early



POPPY
California



PORTULACA
Double



FLOWERING TOBACCO

CALIFORNIA POPPY: From June to frost a bed of these will be a constant mass of color—brilliant yellow, orange, rosy crimson, wallflower-red, and kindred shades. Sow the seeds early, in good soil in a sunny situation; sometimes it self-sows. An attractive edging for beds because of its blue-green foliage. 1 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SHIRLEY POPPY: These may be sown in rows, in clusters, or broadcast among other flowers. They grow to a height of 18 in. and run in shades from pink to scarlet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 15 cts.

MEALY-CUP SAGE: A Salvia with a powder blue flower borne on long spikes. Splendid for bedding and cutting. Withstands early frosts. Pkt. 20 cts.; large pkt. 40 cts.

SCARLET SAGE: The rich red blossoms of Salvia makes it indispensable as a bedding plant. It is a very free grower and in addition to the flowers has a very attractive foliage. 2½ ft., Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SALPIGLOSSIS: One of the finest garden Annuals. Deep velvety trumpet-shaped flowers penciled with gold. Plant slender, upright, 3 ft. tall. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

SCABIOSA, Pin Cushion Flower: An old flower that has been popular for many generations. Excellent for making up bouquets. Flowers are fragrant and are produced in great abundance. Large flowered double. 2½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

SNAPDRAGON, Intermediate: After years of effort, plant breeders have succeeded in producing a strain of snapdragons that is rustproof. 1½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SWEET PEAS, Early Flowering Spencer: This deserves more attention from home gardeners who may have been disappointed in growing the later varieties. They come into bloom from 3 to 4 weeks earlier, and for that reason they should be well in flower before the summer droughts arrive. The vines have a long blooming season, and where nights are cool they will continue to bear for months. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 30 cts.; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

SWEET PEAS, Late Spencer: 3 to 4 weeks later than the earlier variety. Larger and more vigorous vine. Choice mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; oz. 20 cts.; ¼ lb. 70 cts.

TEN-WEEKS' STOCKS: This large flowering strain is very satisfactory for northern gardens. Flowers are borne on spikes 15 inches tall, most of them double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

FLOWERING TOBACCO: Easy to grow and splendid for borders. Flowers tubular, delicately scented. 3 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

VERBENA, Hybrida: This is the reliable bedding type. Flowers are large and are borne in great clusters. 8 in. Choice mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Desert Gold: This variety is of the new Crown of Gold strain. Its light and deep shades of gold are equally striking in the garden and when the flowers are cut for the house. 2½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

ZINNIA, Double Dahlia Flowered: These are extremely robust. The flowers are large and are borne on rigid stalks. 2½ ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

ZINNIA, Mexican: These low-growing and small-flowered Zinnias make a most brilliant display in the garden and are fine to use in small vases and bowls. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 30 cts.

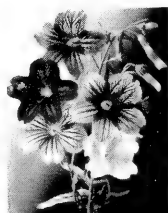
ZINNIA, Pompon: Very attractive small flower. 15 to 18 inches high, very double. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

Garden Clubs

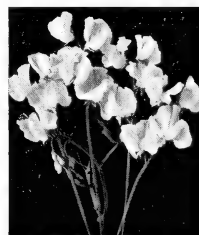
We have a set of Kodachrome slides of "Flowers of the South" available for Garden Clubs. This set is made up of 60 colored slides taken at different times of year from North Carolina to Florida. There is no charge for the use of the slides and where the distance is not too great we can usually send someone with a projector and screen to explain the pictures more fully and discuss your garden problems.



ZINNIA
Mexican Hybrids



SALPIGLOSSIS



SWEET PEA
Spencer

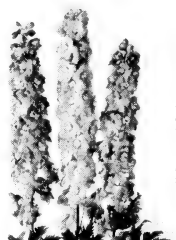
Perennials That Will Last



DAHLIA
Dwarf Hybrid



HOLLYHOCK
Newport Pink



DELPHINIUM
Pacific Giants

PERENNIALS

BLUE ANCHUSA, Dropmore variety: One of the best hardy perennials. During May and June bears an abundance of flowers of the richest Gentian blue. 5 ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

COREOPSIS, Lanceolata Grandiflora: Large yellow daisy-like flowers produced on long graceful stems. Uninterrupted blooms for a long season. 2 ft. Single, Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts. Semi-double, Pkt. 15 cts.

DAHLIA, Dwarf Hybrid: This type of Dahlia can easily be grown from seed. If sowed indoors and transplanted to open ground after danger of frost, they will blossom the first year. 18 to 24 in. Flowers mostly double, wide range of colors. Tubers can be taken up in fall and stored over winter. Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 60 cts.

ENGLISH DAISY: Easily raised from seed and often lasts more than two years. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Requires fertile, moderately moist soil. 8 in. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

BLUE FLAX: A splendid free-flowering hardy Flax with large rich blue flowers. 2½ ft. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

FOXGLOVE: A handsome perennial that will thrive under almost all conditions. Especially good for naturalizing in shrubbery, along the edge of woods and other half shady places. Flowers purple to white. A biennial that readily self seeds. Mixed colors, Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

GAILLARDIA GRANDIFLORA, Blanket Flower: Large single flowers with rich maroon centers circled by orange edges. Hardy and very free bloomer. 2 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 20 cts.

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA, Baby's Breath: Produces sprays of tiny rose-shaped double white flowers. 3 ft. Pkt. 25 cts.

HOLLYHOCK, Newport Pink: A magnificent double, pure pink variety awarded a Certificate of Merit by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

HOLLYHOCK, Double Fringed: Extremely double flowers that resemble small peonies. 5 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25 cts.; large pkt. 50 cts.

RUSSELL LUPINE: Easily grown in any good garden soil. They bloom profusely during May and June. Can be used to advantage in either border or bed. 3 ft. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

ICELAND POPPY: While these are hardy perennials, they flower the first year from seed. The bright green, fern-like foliage and brilliant flowers make them very attractive. 2½ ft. Giant strain. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.

SWEET WILLIAM, Newport Pink: A well known, attractive, free-flowering hardy perennial for beds and borders. Watermelon pink or salmon rose. Flowers borne in massive heads. Very effective for cutting or bedding. 18 in. Pkt. 10 cts.; large pkt. 25 cts.



COREOPSIS
Lanceolata Grandiflora



A weed patch two years ago, now an attractive combination of velvety lawn and bright flowers. All grown from seed planted the middle of May.

Where, When and How to Plant Your Garden

GARDENING has been a pleasant and profitable occupation for thousands of years. A good garden is always a thing of pride. Vegetables from your own garden always taste better and flowers that you grow yourself always smell sweeter. As for your garden, remember this: The more care you give it, the more joy and profit it will give back to you.

LOCATION: Pick the best spot you can get which is handy. One that is open to the sun, away from large trees, and that has reasonably good drainage. Loose, mellow, loamy soil is best but use what you have.

FERTILIZER: Before plowing apply a good coat of rotted stable manure together with 2 lbs. of Superphosphate per 100 square feet. If manure is not available, use a good, high-grade, complete, commercial fertilizer. This fertilizer should also be put on before plowing or spading at the rate of from 2 to 4 lbs. per 100 square feet depending on the natural fertility of the soil. This is the latest approved method of fertilization and gives better results than when applied after plowing.

FITTING THE SOIL: Plow deeply, seven or eight inches is not too much. Work until you have plenty of loose, mellow fine soil on top. If spaded by hand be sure to pulverize each fork or spadeful as it is turned over. Level and work the spaded ground with a rake.

PLANTING: Don't start to plant until you know where each vegetable and flower is to be placed. Draw a plan of your garden. Tall growing vegetables such as sweet corn and staked tomatoes should be planted on the north or west side so they will not shade lower growing vegetables. Vine crops such as pumpkins and squash should be planted where they will not run over small vegetables and smother them.

The distance between rows will depend on the method of cultivation you use. If hand tools are used, 12 to 15 inches is enough for beets, carrots, lettuce, onions, radish and spinach. Corn, beans, peas, potatoes and staked tomatoes need from 30 to 36 inches between rows. Melons, cucumbers and summer squash should be allowed 4 feet between hills and hills of pumpkins and winter squash should never be planted closer than 6 to 8 feet.

Don't plant too much of some things and too little of others. A five foot row of parsley is usually enough and lettuce and radishes do not keep in edible condition for very long. On the other hand, surplus beans, peas, carrots and beets can be canned for winter use.

Unless your garden has to be on a steep slope it does not make much difference which way the rows run. On such a slope the rows had better run cross-ways.

Plant spinach, lettuce, onion and radish seeds and onion sets just as soon as the soil can be worked in Spring; late frosts will not hurt them. They like the cool, moist weather. Other seeds and plants may be put in as soon as all danger of frost is over.

SOWING SEED: Do not sow too thickly. Watch the germination as stated on the seed package. This is placed there for your guidance. Do not sow too deeply. Remember the plant must depend on the food in the seed until it gets out of the ground. Small seeds should be only lightly covered with fine soil. Beans, corn, peas should be planted about 1 inch deep.

FALL CROPS AND SECOND PLANTINGS: One of the greatest of all joys of your garden should be late plantings; to make every foot of your garden produce all through the season. As vegetables mature and are used, new plantings should be made. It is safe to plant beans and early sweet corn anytime before July 15th. Turnips, endive, radishes, lettuce and Fall spinach may be sown in New York State up until the last of July.

Before making these second sowings clean up all rubbish from the first crop. Work up two or three inches of nice, loose soil for the new seed bed.

OLD GARDENERS know a lot of "stunts". One of them is this: If your soil is very dry sow your seed and then lay over the rows some old boards or papers weighted down with stones. This will hold the moisture and heat and make for quicker germination. Remove these covers as soon as seedlings begin to poke through the ground.

TOMATOES: You can have a lot of fun growing and harvesting this crop. It is one that responds to care and which gives big returns. In order to make the most of it, we advise trimming and staking the plants. First—when your plants are ready to transplant, place the roots in water for a half hour or so. Second—make the holes for the plants; these should be 24 inches apart and deep enough so that one or two of the lower leaf joints will be covered by soil after the plant is set and the hole filled in level. (NOTE: These joints will sprout extra roots and make the plants grow better. Deep setting also gets the main roots down where there is lots of moisture.)

After putting a tomato plant in the hole and sifting some fine dirt around it, you may find it well to gently pour a dipper of water in the hole. When this has settled away out of sight fill in the rest of the dirt.

Drive stakes four or five feet high and as soon as the plant has been set. As the plants grow, prune to one or two stalks (stems) and loosely tie to the stake with strips of cloth or soft heavy twine. Pinch out those buds which start in the axils of the leaves (that is, where the leaf joins the stalk). Leave all those buds which spring from the side opposite to a leaf—these are the blossoms and fruit buds.

When frost comes in the Fall you can have tomatoes to eat for quite a while longer if you will pull some of the plants by the hands and hang them inside in a moderate temperature. Leave all the half-ripe fruit attached and let it ripen.

POLE BEANS AND SQUASHES: If you do not have a convenient fence on which pole beans can climb, you may plant them in your corn and let them run up the corn stalks.

Your grandfather probably planted pumpkins in his corn field. You can do the same with winter squash or pie pumpkins.

CULTIVATION: Weeds are very impolite; they wait for nothing and nobody. If you do not get the start of them (and keep it), they will get the start of you. "Elbow grease" and the good, old hoe are their worst enemies. Cultivate shallow but often until the weeds are under control. A good time to begin cultivating is right after you have finished.

TOOLS: You don't need many. A spade or spading fork, a rake and a hoe are quite necessary. A small, hand weeder and a trowel will be handy. Maybe you can get a wheel hoe but, if not, the hand hoe will do the whole trick. Keep it good and sharp with a file or on the grindstone. This makes it work more easily.

DON'T BE AFRAID to ask questions of other gardeners. This is a good way to find things out without making mistakes—and we all make these. It is also a good way to get any kind of education—and gardening is an education.

The various State Colleges of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Stations have available bulletins on gardening. Write to your Agricultural Experiment Station for these. They are usually free to residents of your State.

New York State has available bulletin E344, "The Home Garden". To secure this very instructive bulletin write to the Office of Publication, N. Y. S. College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. (A charge of 5c each is made to non-residents of New York State.)

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We make up two mixtures: one for soils rich in lime and the other for sections where there is a deficiency of lime in the soil.

Mixture No. 1 for limestone soils contains 2% of Wild White Clover. Mixture No. 2 is made up with 20% of Rhode Island Bent grass.

Only the best "Fancy" grade of seed is used in these mixtures. They are free from noxious weed seeds and contain a minimum of inert materials.

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No. 2 Lawn Mixture, (for acid soils): 1lb. 55 cts.; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 20 lbs. \$8.50, Prepaid.

LAWN MIXTURES FOR ANNUAL SEEDING

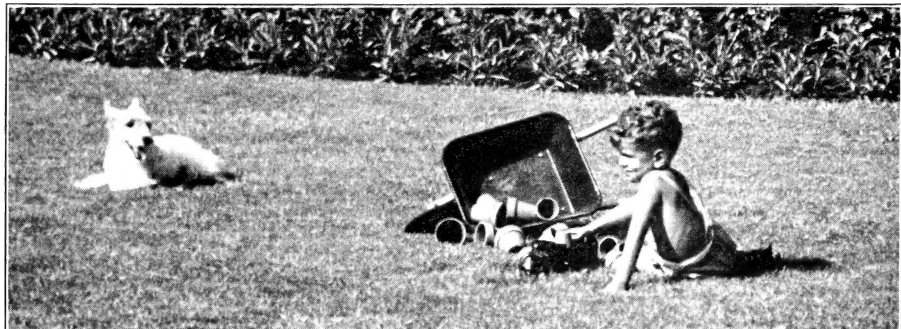
There are often places the sun cannot reach and usually in these spots, grass does not thrive for any length of time. We suggest sowing quick growing grasses that will cover the ground and remain green until the late summer. Ground that is heavily shaded has to be fertilized and reseeded each year. Our annual seeding mixture is made up of grasses which are most suitable for this purpose. Sow about 1 lb. to 200 square feet. 1lb. 25 cts.; 2 lbs. 45 cts.; 5 lbs. \$1.00, Prepaid.

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Rhode Island Bent.....	1.25	5.75
Red Top.....	.30	1.40
Wild White Clover.....	2.00	9.50
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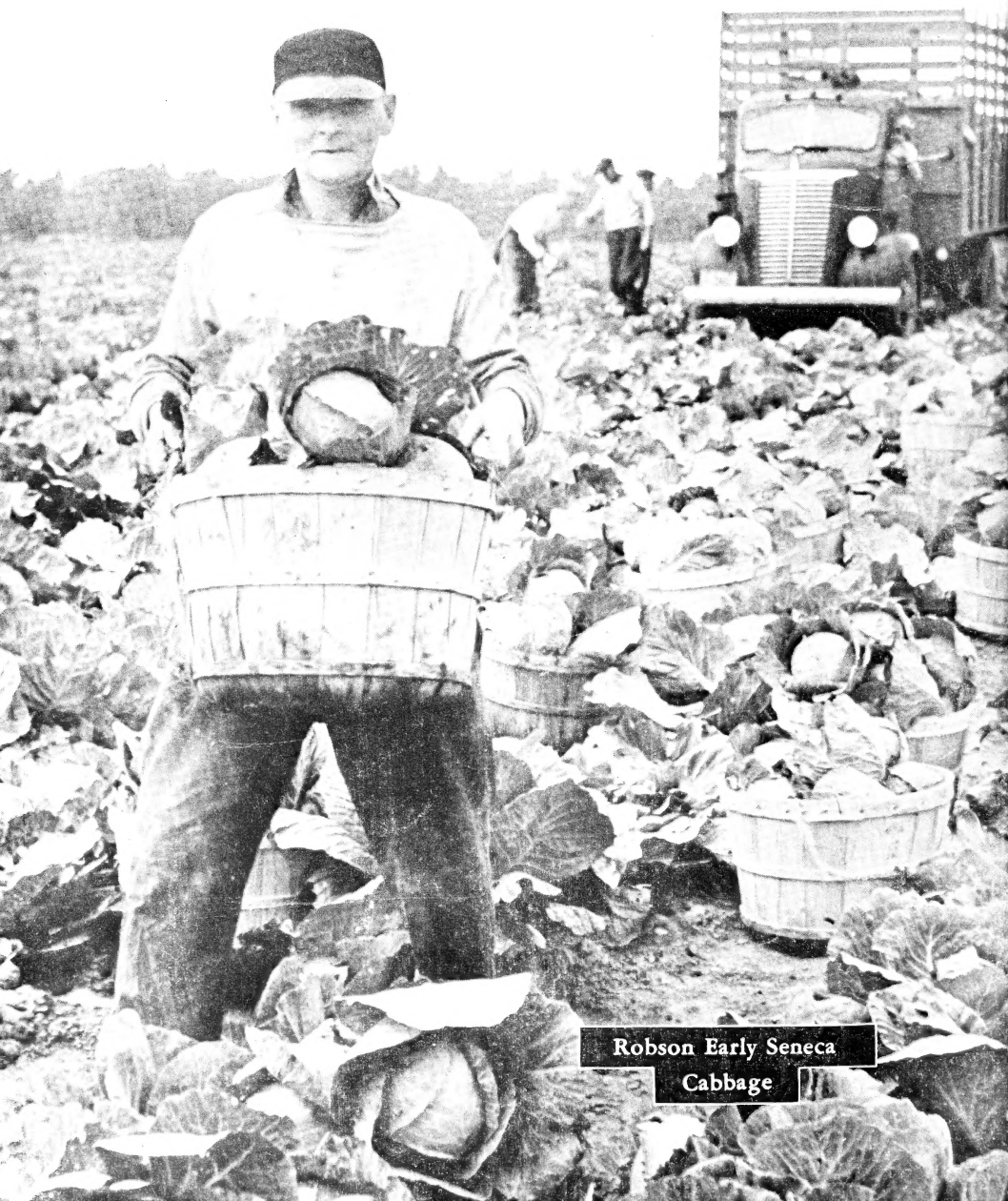
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1 lb. of lawn grass seed will sow approximately 300 square feet. If you have a special lawn problem, write us and we will try to help you.

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1942



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Cabbage